

May 1952

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COMBAT FORCES

Infantry Journal

• Field Artillery Journal



MEN OF WEST POINT

. . . Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy

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UNITED STATES ARMY COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

INFANTRY JOURNAL
1904-1950

FIELD ARTILLERY JOURNAL
1910-1950

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Vol. 2, No. 10

May 1952

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COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL is published monthly by the Association of the United States Army. Publication date: 25th of preceding month. Publication, Editorial and Executive Offices: 1115 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Copyright, 1952, by Association of the United States Army. Entered as Second Class Matter at Washington, D. C., additional entry at Richmond, Va., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Circulation Manager: D. A. Mulloy

Assistant: Doris Montgomery

One year \$5.00; two years \$9.00 when paid in advance; three years \$12.00 when paid in advance. Group subscriptions to units and activities of the Armed Forces \$4.50 each when paid in advance. Subscriptions for libraries, civilian groups or activities, and others not eligible for membership in the Association of the U. S. Army \$5.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$6.00 payable in advance. For other rates write Circulation Manager, Combat Forces Journal, 1115 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Advertising Director: Robert F. Cocklin

Assistant: Lenna Pedigo

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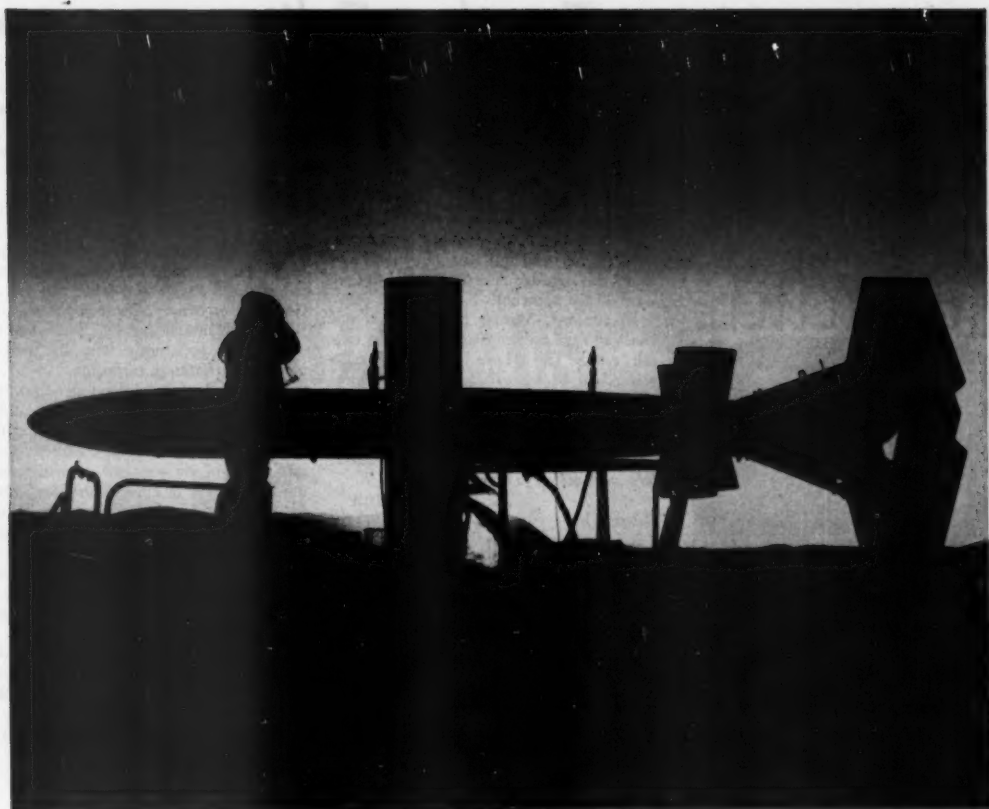
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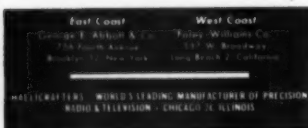
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★ To the Editors . . . ★

Scare 'em Off?

To the Editors:

In recent years the publicity given the Infantry has been of a stark nature. The emphasis has been on dirt, mud, terror and hardship.

The results have been beneficial in many ways. But not in recruiting. In my service with the 103d and 104th Reserve Divisions, the negative effects of this publicity were all too apparent.

In contrast, Marine publicity has not changed to a marked degree from the rah-rah type. The Marine reserve program seemed to be more nearly at T/O level than does the Infantry's, and now, as in World War II, the Marine replacement quotas seem to be met by enlistments.

Perhaps there is a lesson for us to learn. We can't afford to scare off recruits.

JONEL C. HILL

Salem, Ore.

Marksmanship

To the Editors:

I have read with quite some interest the discussion of "aimed fire versus spray or garden hose fire" in recent issues of the JOURNAL.

It appears as though the basic doctrine of the Army in training a soldier to fire his rifle is being questioned. If this is the case then every consideration should be given to the soldier and he should be taught to hit all targets at all ranges, depending of course upon such things as the time of day, type of weather, and condition of terrain.

If a soldier is taught the capabilities and limitations of his particular weapon, and is then trained to fire this weapon at specific targets of various types, he is then fully confident that he can hit any target he is in a position to bring fire upon.

Being able to do this as an individual rifleman, he can then decide when the occasion arises to use the so-called "garden-hose" variety of fire. This is not a case against the use of "marching fire" as it was known and practiced in World War II, because at the end of the period of the use of marching fire the already trained individual rifleman had to be able to hit his target with aimed fire.

JOHN G. GOTZEN

Baltimore, Md.

Fraser Not Ferguson

To the Editors:

I have just read in the March issue of the JOURNAL, "Small Arms Combat Requirements" by "Colonel Seitz." Also your note on page 11 on the rifle shooting of the famous Tim Murphy of Morgan's Rifle-men came to my notice.

In the first place I am quite confident that there was but one Colonel Ferguson. He was an English officer who invented,

or developed, a breech-loading flintlock rifle. A few hundred of these were made in England and they were used by the Loyalists under Ferguson at King's Mountain on 7 October 1780. In the action Colonel Ferguson was killed.

The best information on the Tim Murphy incident that I have handy is a story by the late Elmo Scott Watson. He wrote that the man who Tim Murphy killed was a certain General Fraser who was a top aide to General Burgoyne. This took place at the Battle of Stillwater and Old Tim's fine bit of shooting apparently was the turning point of the Saratoga campaign.

In closing I must comment on Seitz's suggestion that we train men to hit bobber targets at 50-100 yards. This is the life-saving rifle fire that brings soldiers home safe. Both of my sons had extensive training in this type of close-combat fire. One, fighting as a junior officer, proved the soundness of the training during the Battle of the Bulge. He was able not only to save himself, but his men, and one time the battalion headquarters. This type of training can be given almost anywhere and has been a hobby of mine for years. I have worked up such a course of fire which right now is in the hands of the National Rifle Association. A boy trained to fight with his rifle, will fight with his rifle.

ALLYN H. TEDMON

Littleton, Colo.

To the Editors:

My face is nearly as red as the coat of any British officer of the Revolutionary War. I refer to your editorial comments on page 11 of the March 1952 issue relative to my article on page 25, at page 28.

If you will refer to *Weapons for the Future* by Melvin M. Johnson and Charles Haven you will find on page 14 the authoritative statement: "At the battle of Saratoga Timothy Murphy, an American rifleman, killed General Fraser at a range of over 300 yards."

It seems that both editors and authors have trouble. In my case my infernal memory betrayed me and I had my Fs mixed. Anyway everything was right including Saratoga but it was General Fraser and not Major Ferguson.

Ferguson developed a breech-loading flintlock rifle and was actually killed as you insisted at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Apologetically yours,

SETH R. SEITZ

Marine Readers

To the Editors:

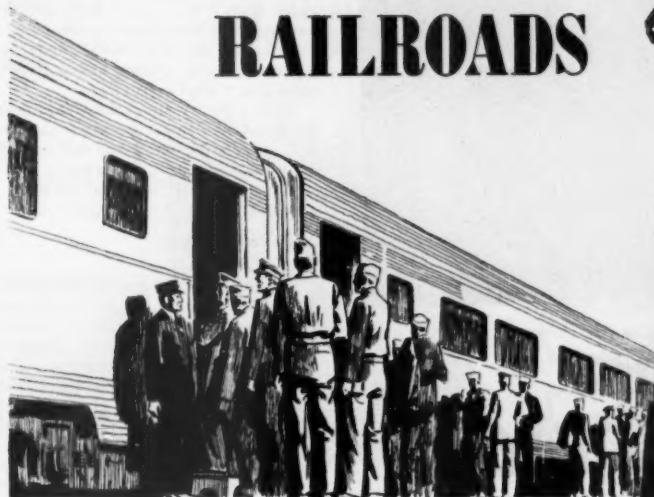
In answer to "ex-dogface" William E. Reneau's letter in the March issue, may I say that the COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL is not necessarily for the U. S. Army alone.

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It prints "articles on subjects of interest to the Armed Forces . . ."

I must agree with the Editors that we of the Marine Corps do wish to learn about the Army; similarly, I believe the Army can learn "about" the Marine Corps.

As for the Combat Infantryman Badge, I contend that men of all services should receive the same compensation and reward, for doing the same type of work. I believe some of the remarks by certain marines regarding the Badge are well founded, not only as to wearing of it, but the extra compensation the wearer got.

I'm sorry that Mr. Reneau feels the Marine Corps is getting too much "undeserved glory," but I do believe that the people of the United States are receiving a dollar's worth insofar as the Marine Corps is concerned and marines should be recognized as a good investment.

Again I say we are glad to learn about the Army through the JOURNAL; the contents are very interesting and well written.

CAPT. P. F. PEDERSEN

USMC Inspector-Instructor

Austin, Tex.

Praise from a Marine

To the Editors:

For the past several months almost every issue of the JOURNAL has had at least one letter pouring a little more fuel on the Army versus Marine Corps fire. Some of these letters were honest expressions of opinion on debatable subjects, and as such certainly have a legitimate place in a professional publication. On the other hand, some of them, from both sides, far from contributing anything constructive, were nothing but attempts to discredit, degrade and insult the opposite service, with little or no reference to the points at issue.

I hope to throw a little oil on the troubled waters, if you will permit a Marine to say something complimentary about the Army.

I was very interested in two recent articles by Lieutenant Colonel Leon F. Lavoie: "The Artillery Perimeter" and "Make Mine SP." Colonel Lavoie has very modestly failed to illustrate the points he makes by references to his own experiences with the 92d Armored Field Artillery Battalion in Korea.

For several weeks during the spring of last year, Colonel Lavoie's battalion, as part of IX Corps Artillery, worked very closely with the 1st Marine Division, either attached, in general support, or reinforcing the 11th Marines. During this time we had the opportunity to compare this SP outfit with our own organic medium battalion, which, of course, is towed. After seeing the two battalions perform similar missions under the same conditions for several weeks, practically every Marine artilleryman who saw them was convinced of two things: (1) that the SPs could do anything the towed howitzers could do (except high-angle fire), many things they could not do, and everything a lot faster; and (2) that the 92d was one the finest

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Captain Lewis L. Millett Medal of Honor



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shouting encouragement to his troops, continued throwing grenades, and clubbing and bayoneting the enemy. Inspired by his example, the attacking unit routed the enemy, who fled in wild disorder.

"It's an uphill struggle," says Captain Millett, "to build a working peace. Unfortunately, the only argument aggressors respect is *strength*. But we are fortunate that we've learned this lesson in time to build up *our* strength.

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artillery outfits we had even seen.

Why was this battalion so good when others with equal training and under similar conditions were not so good? For many reasons, no doubt, but primarily because it had leadership of the highest order. Colonel Lavoie was a real "hard-charger"—even "Chesty" Puller thought so. If you want a real story of artillery in Korea, dig up a little about the 92d; those guys would have made good marines!

LT. COL. JAMES M. CALLENDER

U.S. Marine Corps

U. S. Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md.

Combat Badges & Pay

To the Editors:

I heartily agree with the suggested Combat Artilleryman Badge suggested by Captain A. D. Cowan in your January issue. But I would limit it to forward observers and their immediate party. Also the recommendation for the badge should be initiated by the rifle company commander for whom the FO is working.

I am not complaining for myself because I graduated to a heavy weapons company after three months in a rifle company. But it sometimes seems that if an officer is a good platoon leader he'll continue on that duty until killed or wounded while another officer who can't or won't lead in battle gets a soft job—plus the CIBAD. Why should men who do all their duty at Division rear be rewarded the CIBAD unless they have first earned it with a rifle company?

With regard to combat pay, most economy minded people ask, "why should the infantry get combat pay when it is their duty to fight and besides the country is getting deeper in debt each year?" To this I ask, why does the Air Force draw flying pay when it is their duty to fly? Granted that in peacetime they are exposed to more dangers than the infantryman but it is the reverse in combat and even with combat pay very few persons would volunteer for the infantry, I think.

CAPT. JOSEPH W. FARQUHAR

We, the undersigned, concur in the above comments.

LT. DAN F. BAKER

LT. J. W. SWENT

LT. GUY C. BOUTELLE

APO 201 c/o Postmaster

San Francisco, Calif.

Decisive Battles

To the Editors:

In the December 1951 issue you carried a short comment about the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and invited comment on new additions that might logically be made.

There are undoubtedly many battles of World War II that deserve mention. These might include the breakthrough at St. Lô, the battles of Okinawa and Iwo Jima, the Russian stand at Stalingrad, and others. However, I think that two are of considerably greater importance.

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

One is the 16 December 1944 breakout of the German Army in the Ardennes—the "Battle of the Bulge." Had the German Army successfully exploited this counter-attack, the outcome of the winter's fighting in France and Belgium would have been quite different. The Allied push seemed to be stalemated for the most part at that time, and the breakthrough seemed to do more to get it moving again than anything else.

The other battle which might have had quite an adverse effect on world events was the unsuccessful attempt of the Japanese to cross the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea in 1942. A quite outnumbered group of Australian, New Zealand and American troops succeeded in stemming the Japanese tide, and finally driving them back over the mountains. If the Japanese had succeeded in gaining full control of New Guinea, it is quite likely, in view of the way they were going at the time, that they would have launched an attack on Australia, which would quite certainly have altered the course of events of the war against the Japanese Empire.

These two campaigns are, to my mind, quite representative of the major battles of the Second World War. I will be interested to read what others have to say on the subject.

ALLEN C. DEMMIN

Northwestern Military & Naval Academy
Lake Geneva, Wis.

Baton in the Knapsack

To the Editors:

In regard to Captain John D. Miley's "Fire Power and Confusion" in the February issue, I feel that certain clarification is definitely needed.

Captain Miley wrote: "The rifleman need not know the intricacies of Able, Baker and Charlie squad maneuvers. If he follows his team leader and uses cover and concealment, he will have all of the tactics he needs."

There is something in that statement that bothers me. I feel that a man must know much more than merely how to take cover and concealment and be able to follow his squad leader.

Wars are never fought without casualties, and when the men who are the leaders become casualties, battles don't cease until new leaders can be found. Eventually the burden falls on the men who have been followers, and I hate to picture the results when these men, who know little or nothing about tactics or general military principles, are called upon to take command.

For the good of every infantryman and for those who depend upon him for survival, it is far better to teach potential leadership than to curtail it. Perhaps I have expanded too much on the subject but it is only because Marine Corps doctrine stresses that every man must be a potential leader, who in a time of crisis, will step up to the leader's role. I hope I never live to see the day when a marine in combat confusion fails to assume the

role of a leader, even though he be the lowest ranking private in the rearmost rank.

In order to end this letter on a less controversial level, I sincerely hope that Captain Miley is able to further his aims in arming rifle squads with three BARs instead of the customary one used in present T/Os, in order to substantially increase the squads' fire power.

LT. PAUL H. WESTENBERGER
USMC

FMF, Camp Pendleton
Oceanside, Calif.

Infantry Weapons

To the Editors:

In the February issue there were some very excellent comments by Captain John D. Miley regarding changes in rifle units.

From my own experience as a rifle company commander as well as a battalion and regimental staff officer in Korea, I would like to emphasize some of the main points set forth and take issue with others.

"Build rifle squads around three BAR teams"—excellent from fire power and control viewpoints.

"57mm rifles in the rifle platoons"—this is where the 57mm is used and thus where it should be in the organization. In Korea the 57 recoilless proved itself an excellent weapon against point targets and could be moved into position wherever a rifle platoon might be required to go.

"M1 issued only to riflemen"—the M1 has greater "stopping" effect and is more reliable than the carbine. A rifle platoon needs all the fire power it can get and the M1 delivers more accurate fire more often than the carbine. Except for the platoon leader and the gunners (BAR, LMG, and 57mm) every man in the rifle platoon should have an M1. For the men in the weapons squad this might seem like a useless burden; however, in defense they will have just as much need for an M1 as any rifleman and in the attack they can add effectively to the base of fire with the M1 where the carbine would be of little use.

The carbine is adequate for mortarmen as

they are usually in a defilade position.

"Gunners armed with pistols"—get rid of the pistols. It is important to teach each gunner that his heavy weapon is his weapon. He fights with it, takes care of it, and keeps it with him at all times. If you give him a pistol you are telling him "this is for you when things get rough." All gunners must learn that their heavy weapon must go with them at all times; a pistol on the waist is no help in learning this.

"No bazookas in the rifle company"—this is an error, in my opinion. The bazooka lacks range, it is relatively inaccurate and the rockets are heavy; all that is true. But this weapon has one feature that offsets all its shortcomings. The 3.5-inch rocket launcher will stop a tank with one hit. Experience from Korea alone does not show the importance of a "tank killer" but we will not always be fighting under the conditions that exist there. In Korea the enemy had no effective armor after the early days of the conflict and most major actions took place on ridge lines where the use of armor was limited.

The 57mm is not primarily an antitank weapon and is improperly used as one. Due to the loss in penetration of a shaped charge when the projectile is rotating, the 57mm will probably never develop into an effective antitank weapon. The rifle company needs the 3.5-inch bazooka.

CAPT. SAM C. HOLLIDAY
Infantry

Carthage, Mo.

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Comment for the Combat Forces

Topsy-Turvy World

GENERAL VAN FLEET reports that "the enemy is stronger now than he has ever been in Korea." Stronger in "manpower, weapons, supplies, ammunition, tanks, artillery and aircraft."

But is the Eighth Army downhearted? No, the Eighth Army is confident. "We could stop any attack the Communists might throw at us," General Van Fleet asserts. "The Eighth Army and attached units are still supreme in this part of Korea."

How different at home where words of defeatism and despair fill the air. Those words are heard in Tokyo and General Ridgway, true to his men in the fighting lines, attempts to ward them off. He asks the American people to be patient, as the Eighth Army is patient; to be confident, as the Eighth Army is confident; to be cold and calculating, as the Eighth Army is cold and calculating; to shun wild words and desperate lunges, as the Eighth Army shuns them.

"Far-reaching, almost incalculable consequences could flow from acts which some of our people advocate," General Ridgway said. "In this struggle there is the compelling necessity of patience to the nth degree."

What a topsy-turvy world is this in which counsels of prudence and expressions of confidence come from the fighting zone to fainthearted, bewildered civilians thousands of miles from the sound of guns.

Order of the American Samurai

HITLER, you will recall, once called "the American professional soldier a 'military idiot.'" That opinion, we think, might well be engraved on stone somewhere at West Point for the edification of future cadets. On the same stone the statements of American detractors of the men of West Point should also be engraved.

The very highest tributes are often paid to the men of West Point by their detractors. In the washy prose of the pacifists, in the hurt cries of the psychopathic ranker, and in the violent indictments of others who are disgruntled,

there is almost always a note of respect for the character and capabilities of the men they are attacking.

A few years ago one critic of Military Academy graduates called them members of "that holy of holies . . . the Order of the Samurai of West Point." He meant for his words to be damning. But we think the men of West Point can take great pride in belonging to an American Samurai that has made "Duty, Honor, Country" infinitely more meaningful than merely a pleasant motto to voice on such occasions as a Sesquicentennial.

SOP for Writers

WE are indebted to General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, for a statement that, we think, makes an almost perfect SOP for military men who want to write for this and other service journals.

"Military policy permits service personnel to discuss any nonclassified military matter in public or in private, provided that they do so with an adequate and balanced knowledge of the facts, with due consideration for the views of others, and with dignity and restraint."

We add only one comment. "Dignity" does not mean stuffiness and "restraint" does not mean wishy-washy ducking of vital issues.

Portents

GENERAL COLLINS says that "we are on the threshold of new developments that completely astound the most sanguine planner."

Defense Secretary Lovett says "we are in the midst of a true ferment in both machines and methods of war."

Air Secretary Finletter speaks of our being in the "middle of the greatest revolution in arms in history."

Under Secretary of Air Roswell L. Gilpatric says that it is "reasonable to believe that within the next few years the Russians, like ourselves, will be flying planes with power plants that are capable of doubling the thrust of present-day engines."

Lieutenant General Thomas B. Lar-

kin, Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, of the Army, says that within five years guided missiles will be "part of our standard doctrine."

The Senate of the United States in approving a bill awarding ground fighters \$45 a month combat pay, recognized that riflemen, artillerymen and tankers win battles and wars.

Getting Along with Russians

DURING hearings of a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, this colloquy between Representative George H. Mahon and General Omar N. Bradley took place. General Bradley, in explaining that he did not believe the Soviet government would change its attitude until the Western nations, through NATO, had erected a defense force that would command her respect, said:

"But some people seem to think that Russia reacts from a fear of our friendship more than a fear of our enmity. If our enmity was greater than our friendship, it may be that she would begin to fear it more than she fears our friendship, which might present a different picture."

Mr. Mahon asked for an explanation of that statement and General Bradley replied:

"They do not fear our enmity very much because they do not regard us as strong enough to hurt them."

"But, they know we are strong enough to hurt them," Mr. Mahon replied.

"We can hurt them," the general said, "but they know that we cannot take any of their territory. Surely we are strong enough to hurt them in the sense that we can retaliate."

"Will you also reply as to why they fear our friendship?" Mr. Mahon asked.

"Suppose we were friendly enough to get behind the Iron Curtain among the Communists, and everybody were free to do that," General Bradley suggested. "They feel they cannot afford to have us freely mingling with Communists."

"In other words," said Mr. Mahon, "they feel they cannot afford to let the people know the truth about the outside world."

"That is it," General Bradley said.

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The key to our military policy is sustained effort

STRATEGY FOR LASTING PEACE

General Omar N. Bradley

WE Americans now find ourselves in a position of world leadership. It is a position of great influence from which we can decide almost every important international question except the alternative of peace or war.

Although we can influence the decision toward peace rather than for enlarged conflict, we may have war that is decided upon by other men in other governments behind the Iron Curtain.

We must prepare a military program, within our means, fashioned to meet either alternative.

In our position of leadership, we must face certain international facts of life, and must work within a military orbit to which this nation and its allies are already committed. There are three factors beyond our control, and in which we have no choice.

First, the enemy shows little prospect of changing. It will be the same evil face, peering over the same Iron Curtain, with the same evil designs on the freedom of the world.

Second, there is little hope that the nature of our enemy, or his methods will become less tiresome, less expensive to combat, or less aggressive. The cold war will still be with us, perhaps spread a little wider, dug in a little deeper, and at a lower temperature. The Soviet Union has added to the cold war a new technique: war by satellite. We can anticipate aggression wherever he believes the timing and the ultimate result are in his favor.

Third, any negotiations are going to be as long-drawn, as complex, as difficult, and as interminable as he can make them, either inside or outside the United Nations. We have learned that negotiating with Communists, and especially the Soviet Union, requires all the patience that free men can muster.

ON the other hand, we do have certain credit in the military bank. We have staunch and true allies, with common ideals of freedom. We are members of the finest collective security arrangement the world has ever known—the North Atlantic Treaty—designed for peace, getting stronger every day.

The American people have underwritten two of the most generous and most productive international programs that the world has ever seen: the Marshall plan, and the military aid program, now combined into the Mutual Security Agency. . . .

Moreover, the United States is fundamentally the strongest nation in the world. Economically, politically and spiritually the American people are closely united, living under a free system of government which is the most contagious idea since the start of Christianity.

The military outlook must include the fact that the American people have several major international commitments. In each one of them, we have passed the point of no return. There is no turning back.

Our most important, and our heaviest military burden is not

across the Atlantic or the Pacific; it is at home. Our own mobilization is our highest-priced investment in peace—whether we measure by dollars, materials, or manpower. The defense of the North American continent is the top-priority task; it is the arsenal and the hope of the free world. But the security of America is *not* separate from the security of other free men.

* * *

THE key to our military policy is *sustained effort*. Our own mobilization effort, plus our collective security alliance, and the Military Aid Program for our friends, is the least expensive method by which we can hope to deter aggression. Also, the combination of these efforts is the least expensive method by which we can conduct the *Cold War*.

Another of our military commitments is our responsibility in Germany and Austria. When the surrender was signed on VE-day, we did not intend that the terms of surrender should result in a permanent partition of these nations. But the Soviet Union has blocked every move that the allies have made to bring about unity. As long as Germany is divided and defenseless, we probably will have military commitments there. We are trying to help Western Germany take its place among the community of free nations.

* * *

As a matter of American military policy we have pushed this relationship as fast as possible. We must not be impatient. It should not be difficult for us to understand the attitudes of our allies in this matter, for they were invaded by the Germans three times in 75 years. When we realize that all the wounds of our own Civil War have still not been healed completely, we can sense, remotely, a small part of their hesitancy.

In the larger North Atlantic community which stretches from the Turkish border on the Black Sea all the way to Vancouver and Pasadena on our Pacific Coast, the United States is committed by treaty for another 17 years to a collective security effort with our 13 allies.

Already, military miracles have been accomplished. In less than three years these nations have pooled part of their sovereignties and created combined plans of defense which are interdependent. Never before in the history of the world have military resources on such a scale been combined so wholeheartedly toward a collective security.

If the Americans choose to look at this selfishly, they can rightfully say that NATO would be a military shell without the strong central support of the United States. But no American can say that we have any more at stake in this agreement than the smallest nation, for the countries in Europe are on the firing line and directly under the gun of any Communist attack. They are being pounded and pressured every day and still they stand resolutely with us, depending upon us.

When we sent additional divisions and planes to Europe last year, we gave our NATO partners physical evidence of our faith in our allies and our determination in this task. There

This important statement of our military position and objectives was given in an address on 20 March 1952.

was never any consideration in our agreements and plans with these other nations, that now or in the future we would adopt any principle or practice which would abandon them to being overrun, with a promise of later liberation.

Because we Americans prefer quick and easy solutions to difficult problems, we are very vulnerable to any theory of defense which catches our imagination. It's the will o' the wisp call of air and sea power projected from this hemisphere, which is a military concept popularly known as the "Gibraltar theory." This concept unbalances our forces by placing reliance mainly on air power and sea power. It contemplates the withdrawal of our ground forces from the continent of Europe to our own North American "Gibraltar."

It is unsound for several reasons. It would leave our friends in Europe to face aggression by themselves, while we bombed the enemy from afar. If we were to adopt any such military policy or practice, we would soon find ourselves without allies, and going it alone. Other NATO members would rightfully consider that we had broken our word.

Air power is the mighty weapon of the 20th Century. Coupled with the atomic bomb it is the most violent weapon of retaliation and attack that the world has known. At the moment, our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have largely entrusted their chances for a continued peace to this American-owned deterrent to aggression. But *they* know, and we know, that air power and the atomic bomb are not enough.

There are many military targets against which an atomic bomb would be ineffective or wastefully applied. If an enemy wanted to disperse his forces so that soldiers walked 100 yards apart, they could march across Europe tomorrow in the face of the greatest atomic power on earth—unless other men were there to stop them. However, once we have the means to make an enemy concentrate his forces, there are many methods available to destroy his military offensive power. In the event of war, Americans will have to fight on the ground 3,000 miles from home if we are to provide an ultimate protection to New York, St. Louis and Pasadena.

Some prefer the dramatic vision of American power sitting securely in the Gibraltar-nest of the North American continent, with our eagles flying out to defend the nest, and to attack the enemy if war should occur.

This Gibraltar concept is a selfish, and a defensive one. The American spirit would tire of it right after the first atomic bomb dropped on an American city. Our chagrin and our shame would be unbounded if we saw the enemy making slave camps out of Paris, Brussels and Berlin.

It is not in the American nature to invite war by backing away from a difficult situation. Our greatest chance for peace in Western Europe and the world—and our greatest hope for the security of the United States lies in continuing steadfastly and strongly our collective efforts in a forward strategy against the Iron Curtain.

This does not mean that Americans advocate a preventive total war. There is no such thing. For we would be in the war that we are trying to prevent.

* * *

IN our postwar commitments to Japan, resulting from our victory in World War II, we are establishing an outpost of freedom to the West. In postwar Japan the Japanese people have made more progress toward democracy than any of us could have expected. In spite of their great problems, they are striving to win back a respected and independent place in the free world.

The Japanese Peace Treaty which was signed by 49 nations at San Francisco last September allows this former enemy nation

to win its way among the family of free nations. Given time and opportunity, Japan can become one of our strongest friends in the Orient, deserving of our continued support and protection.

The top-priority problem on our military docket—the war in Korea—has been tough from the very beginning. Despite the military odds against us, no decision, at the time it was taken, had such complete support from the American people as our decision to oppose the outright aggression in Korea. But militarily, it has been an uphill fight all the way.

We have a long and successful history of tackling every problem directly. We pitch in, appropriate enough money, build enough equipment or weapons, and slug it out for enough rounds to win a decision. We usually start our military operations when we have built up our strength and are ready to launch an offensive.

But in Korea we were in the scrap before we were militarily ready. We started with less than an infantry battalion when the South Koreans had their backs to the wall. We opened up on the defensive.

WHEN we have to fight, we Americans like to fight on a big scale, with plenty of elbow room. However, because we did not want to enlarge the war unnecessarily by bombing in Manchuria, we have tried to fight the war in a limited area.

The decision not to extend the bombing to Manchuria and China was taken after long and careful thought. It was felt that the results would not be decisive; that such bombing might incite hostile bombing behind our lines, or might bring on a general war.

It has given some a feeling of frustration that we have withheld part of our air power. Americans felt like a fighter who doesn't really have enough room to swing. We have withheld what Americans consider our "Sunday punch"—the atomic bomb—because strategic bombing to be effective must be aimed at the source of supply. And we all know that the main source of Communist supply is not in China.

There is no guarantee that air power in any of its dimensions would be decisive. An air attack by the United Nations on China might possibly trade the small deadlock in Korea for a larger stalemate in China.

Even with our war limited to Korea, we proved to the enemy that his aggression was not successful. So they offered to sit down and talk truce.

Truce negotiations have now dragged on for over eight months. This is not the fault of the United Nations or the United States.

We could have secured an armistice by agreeing to all Communist demands. This would have sacrificed all that we had gained, and would have proved that the Communists can succeed by aggression.

The negotiators for the United Nations are working hard to settle the last three major points. Of the original problems on the agreed agenda, there remains our disagreement with the Communists on the rehabilitation of some of their North Korean airfields; and the exchange of prisoners of war. In addition, there is the recent introduction of the Soviet Union as a possible member of the neutral truce inspection team.

We have flatly rejected the inclusion of the Soviet Union under the guise of a neutral. We have been meeting Soviet Russian equipment on the ground and in the air for more than 20 months. Without their assistance of modern equipment, the war in Korea would never have been possible. Furthermore, the Chinese Communist intervention would have fallen apart

(Continued on page 48)

COMBAT OUTPOST

THE toughest duty in Korea today is outpost duty. I don't think anyone exactly likes it. Yet we front-line troops know that because of the mountainous terrain and the great superiority of the enemy in numbers, we must always have a strong outpost beyond our main line of resistance. When we say strong, we don't mean numerically, because usually a battalion can spare only a couple of squads, or at most, a platoon; it must be strong in *determination to stay put*, until the battalion back on the line is set.

We were not thinking much about the book in April 1951. We were rolling, and we were winning, and I doubt that the whole Soviet Army could have stopped the 7th Division in those days. We were pretty cocky. We had been the first outfit to reach the Yalu River in November and although we were clobbered a little when the Chinese hit us, we had managed to get out of it pretty much in one piece and without loss of prestige.

We came in again in January at Tan-yang, and it was the same thing. We rolled. They called us the "Lucky Seventh." I remember reading somewhere that luck for the doughfoot is just an accident of terrain. That may be true, by and large, but for us luck was more than that. It was terrain, plus guts, plus maybe ingenuity, whatever that is.

At any rate our division began to attack to the north on the east-central side of Korea in the beginning of April. It was almost a continuous attack with the Commies stiffening when we crossed the Soyang River and bristling even more when we crossed the 38th Parallel. They had log bunkers and pillboxes waiting for us there, and the roads were heavily mined. However, we were a winning outfit and there is nothing like the taste

of winning; it jags you up more than straight bourbon. That attack carried forty miles by mid-April until we had seized the commanding ground just east of the Hwachon Reservoir.

This is where my outpost action came in. The ridge line which my battalion, the 1st Battalion of the 32d Infantry, had finally secured, was the right flank of the entire 7th Division. The 5th ROK Division was on our right. As soon as we got there, Captain Smith of Baker Company, my company, immediately ordered a squad to go down the ridge line to the north to check the next hill mass, marked 770 on the map. It was only about a thousand meters out and the squad came back in less than an hour and said the hill was occupied.

Captain Smith looked at me and said: "Well, we can't sit here without some of our own people out on that knob."

I was tired and my platoon was tired, but I knew what he meant. I was his only officer commanding a rifle platoon.

He told me to move out and stay there with my entire platoon, plus a recoilless 57mm rifle and two ammo bearers from the weapons platoon. That would give me a total of thirty-nine men, which would make a pretty strong fort if the shape of the hill gave us a break.

When beefed up with a 57 recoilless, the rifle platoon has a lot of accurate fire power, and so I had plenty of confidence. You can have your burp guns, your tanks, your magic ray guns or what have you. I'll go Daniel Boone style any day. Just look at the fire power in this platoon: Thirty-two rifles with each man carrying an average of 150 rounds, five automatic rifles with 300 rounds each, one caliber .30 machine gun with six boxes of 250 rounds; one 3.5-inch rocket launcher with six rounds; one 57mm recoilless rifle—and I do mean rifle, because it is as accurate as an M1 under a thousand yards. Add to this two or three hand grenades hooked on to each man and, brother, you have a walking arsenal.

In addition—and this can be the biggest weapon of all—my runner carried an SCR-300 radio. With that I can always be sure that I can ring in 60mm, 81mm, and 4.2-inch mortars, and the artillery. If I should have a good enough target, it would be possible for me to get the battalions of division artillery

and the battalions of corps artillery. That little green box could then deliver to my platoon, if I needed it, as high as three tons of explosive per minute.

We were not looking for trouble as we



LIEUTENANT FREMONT PIERCEFIELD, Infantry, served as an enlisted man in the 1st Cavalry Division in the Philippines during World War II. Re-entering the Army in 1949, he went to Korea as a sergeant with the 32d Infantry, 7th Division, and received a battlefield commission in February 1951.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. DONNELLY, Infantry, was an officer in the 20th Armored Division in Europe during World War II. Recalled to active duty in 1950, he is now Historian, G3 Section, 7th Infantry Division.

OST IN KOREA

Lieutenant Fremont Piercefield as told to Lieutenant John Donnelly

Here's a story of fighting men who knew their business. For seven days the beefed-up platoon held a combat outpost and turned back two night attacks by the Commies

Looking back on the 32d Infantry's positions. The combat outpost was forward on the ridge line from main line of resistance.



went down the ridge and then cautiously up to Hill 770; and there is no question about it, we were greatly relieved to get up on the top and discover that whoever had been there was gone.

I QUICKLY designated a position for each squad so that the platoon would be spread evenly in a continuous perimeter about fifty yards in diameter all around the knob of the hill. Immediately the men started digging in. I personally placed the machine gun position slightly in from and several feet higher than the northern edge of the perimeter. This was the gentlest slope up to our position and I figured that if I were trying to take this hill against strong opposition I would come this way. Another slope rose gradually from the east so I placed my bazooka on a spot covering that approach. The 57mm I placed still higher on the northeast to cover both approaches. My own position which was to be shared by my runner, my platoon sergeant, assistant platoon sergeant and medic, I placed on the south end of the knob which was the best position to overlook the whole perimeter insofar as the heavy brush would let me.

Within an hour all the holes had been dug and the men were busily engaged in cutting the brush in front of their holes to provide fields of fire for about twenty yards out. I often marvel at the way my men do things without my having to make big speeches explaining every detail. There they were whacking away with their bayonets, but leaving just enough brush standing to disguise their holes. I didn't think about it as I watched them, but that little bit of brush left standing was so perfectly spaced that when the flares were set off later there was just enough foliage above the holes to completely shadow them.

As the brush was cut my assistant platoon leader had the men carry it to the edge of the cleared area and jam it crosswise into the heavy growing brush. When this was done a rough but rather sturdy barricade had been built twenty or twenty-five yards out, all around the perimeter. It didn't look like much as you looked down at it from the perimeter, but to the enemy in the dark it proved to be quite a wall.

While this work was going on I radioed the company for a sound-powered telephone which was rapidly wired out to my big square hole. By this time the hole was beginning to have some of the official appearance of a command post.

With the completion of the barricade the men began to relax. They built small fires, and broke out their C rations. We

were in business as a combat outpost.

A FEW finishing touches remained. In fact you never completely finish securing yourself in an outpost.

Four parachute flares had been brought up when the wire men came, so I suggested to my platoon sergeant that it might be a good idea to set them up with trip wires, particularly on the north and east approaches.

A few well-placed hand grenades with trip wires would help too. But then we suddenly realized that we didn't have any spare telephone wire to use as trip wires. The wire men who had brought out my telephone must have been Scots. They didn't leave even an inch of wire lying around. We tried to pull in some slack to cut off, but there wasn't any. The wire had been laid taut on top of the bushes about waist high. We lost our telephone later because of this. The wire should have been laid loose on the ground.

An infantryman is a lost soul without telephone wire. We use it for everything: as clothesline, to tie stuff on our backs, to pull cleaning patches through our guns. I've even seen it used for shoe laces. Now we didn't have any to booby-trap our hand grenades. My platoon sergeant scrounged all through the platoon and all he came up with was ten or twelve feet of odd pieces of string and rope plus a small piece of canvas which he ripped up in strips. It wasn't much but four flares were set up around the perimeter and seven hand grenades. The pins were straightened on the grenades, which were then tied to stumps of the cut brush. Strings were tied tautly from the straightened pin to other stumps seven to ten feet away.

There was just one more important housekeeping chore. I called the forward observer at the company and asked to have the supporting artillery send out a few rounds of 105mm for registration on the ridge to the north and a few to register in on the west side. I then asked for a few rounds of 60mm mortar and a few of 4.2 to register on the north and east sides. On the north ridge line also, I registered the 60mm in close—nothing like the good old sixties when you need fire fast, furious, and close. When this was done, I didn't feel exactly as snug as a bug in a rug, but I did feel that we had a pretty good little fort and if the enemy tried to get around or through us, he was going to have trouble. We sacked off for the night with instructions that one man stay in each hole at all times and no rifle firing unless a kill was assured.

FOR four days nothing happened. I took the platoon out every day to watch the east-west road which ran at the end and bottom of the ridge line about two thousand meters to our front. I took two squads straight down and out to the north and sent one squad down the east finger, then to the north. We saw very little—maybe ten or fifteen North Korean enemy up and down the road. Just to keep the enemy on edge, I let my best riflemen take a few shots at them, being careful not to reveal our size or location. We killed four or five.

At about 0300 hours on the fifth night (23 April)—the all-out offensive by the Commies all along the UN front was begun—we saw a terrific small-arms fire fight start far to our left rear. It looked as though the 3d Battalion of the 32d Infantry was being clobbered.

Fifteen minutes later, a trip flare went off down on the north ridge line, lighting up several enemy in column about fifty to seventy-five yards out. The machine gun and the automatic rifle opened up on them and they scattered. I grabbed the telephone and asked for 105 and 60mm out on the north base points. A few minutes later, another trip flare was sent up revealing a lot of enemy, probably sixty or seventy, spread around to the east and to the west. The 60mm came in immediately and I walked it up along the ridge until it was landing about fifty yards out.

By this time the enemy burp guns were sending slugs toward the automatic rifle and machine gun positions. Obviously, they thought our perimeter was much higher because the zing and splat of their slugs were in the trees over our heads. My men began to throw hand grenades; the 105s came in; the machine gun was chattering.

The enemy kept crawling in on us until they were stopped by the barricade about twenty yards out. We threw an occasional hand grenade out at them and 105mm kept coming in on the north and northwest. Four-point-two mortar was on the east slope and the 60mm was in very close on the north slope. By this time I estimated the attackers to be about 150 strong. No rush attack was made, but they kept crawling around the outside of the barricade. Every time a silhouette appeared over the top of the barricade, one or two well-aimed rifle shots dropped him—excellent shooting in the dark. There was very little rifle firing by my men. Any Commies who got close enough to observe our positions were killed. Thus, the exact location of our perimeter was never revealed.

The enemy kept throwing hand gre-

nades up, but they always fell short. They couldn't throw them uphill into our positions.

As usual, the artillery and mortars were marvelous. They kept the enemy off balance—kept him from withdrawing to reorganize and probably prevented reinforcements from coming in. I mention this because I wouldn't want the taxpayers to think I was wasting their money on ammunition. Artillery doesn't have to be directly aimed at killing enemy to be useful. It can be valuable to keep them off balance. They never really managed to organize for the rest of the night. However, they continued to prowl around our barricade trying to spot our positions by hurling taunts and jibes at us in a sort of pidgin English. Not one word came from my men until the first streaks of dawn. Then one of my men shouted: "Hey, you bastards, come up here or go home."

A surprising answer came back: "Okay, we go." The enemy withdrew at about 0630 hours.

IMEDIATELY checked for casualties and I was glad to find everyone okay. The machine gunner's hand had been grazed by a grenade fragment, but it was a very slight wound. Our only real casualty was the 57 recoilless rifle. The safety mechanism had been jammed by an enemy slug. The gun wouldn't fire.

I sent a squad patrol out to make sure the enemy had departed and to assess the damage. Around the barricade, eighteen enemy dead were counted, most of them on the north slope, which meant that the automatic rifle or machine gun had killed them. From the clutter of weapons and ammunition lying around on the ground, in addition to blood-soaked patches of earth, we estimated that we had wounded about thirty or forty.

I was sitting on the ground beside a small fire drinking C-ration coffee and thinking that this was a pretty good score for forty of us, when my sergeant yelled up from down behind the barricade: "Hey, Lieutenant, there are about fifty Chink grenades down here. Think we need them for tonight?"

"Yeah, bring them up," I said. "We'll need them all right." I had sent five men back to the company with maps and documents taken from the dead and had instructed them to bring back C-rations and ammunition. However, hand grenades have always been short in Korea and I did not expect to have any brought back.

We replaced the booby-trapped hand grenades around the perimeter, then re-

laxed. Most of the men slept all day with a very few on guard. I wanted the men to be fresh. The only incident of the day was a patrol from our company that passed through to look things over on the north ridge.

ABOUT midnight on the sixth night, fifteen or twenty rounds of 60mm mortar came in on us. No one was hurt. About fifty enemy came in firing burp guns straight toward the machine gun. Then I realized that I had made a big mistake. The machine gun had been spotted the night before, possibly because every fifth round fired had been a tracer. I should have moved that gun. We opened fire with two automatic rifles, a few M1s and hand grenades. The machine gunner had fired a few bursts but when he realized that they were coming straight at him, he stopped firing altogether and began throwing hand grenades. The attack fell back, or at least quieted down. In the dark, when the Commies stop firing, it is hard to tell exactly where they are. I didn't have the benefit of artillery flashes out there to help me locate them because I had trouble getting the artillery in. The telephone wire had been cut, thanks to the wiremen who had left it on top of the bushes, waist high. However, we got squared away in short order with the radio, so we got the artillery in pretty quick.

In the meantime, one of the Commies had crept up close to the machine gun position and he jumped in on them with a burp gun and fired one burst. Luckily no one was hit. The assistant gunner managed to get a hard punch into the stomach of the Commie and he dropped the burp gun. The assistant gunner continued to hit him with lefts and rights and knocked him out of the hole. The enemy let out a piercing howl which I heard above all the other noise. I yelled down asking if everything was all right and the machine gunner yelled back: "Okay, okay." The machine gunner took a couple of shots at this fellow with his pistol as he rolled out of the pit, but he wasn't sure that he had hit him.

After this, the pattern was pretty much as it was the night before; the enemy kept prowling around the outside of our barricade, doing everything possible to spot our perimeter. They called to us, fired off and on, ganged up and came over the barricade in bunches of about five or ten. My men fired very few rifle shots. Most of the enemy assaults were broken up with hand grenades. A few men used their rifle grenade launchers

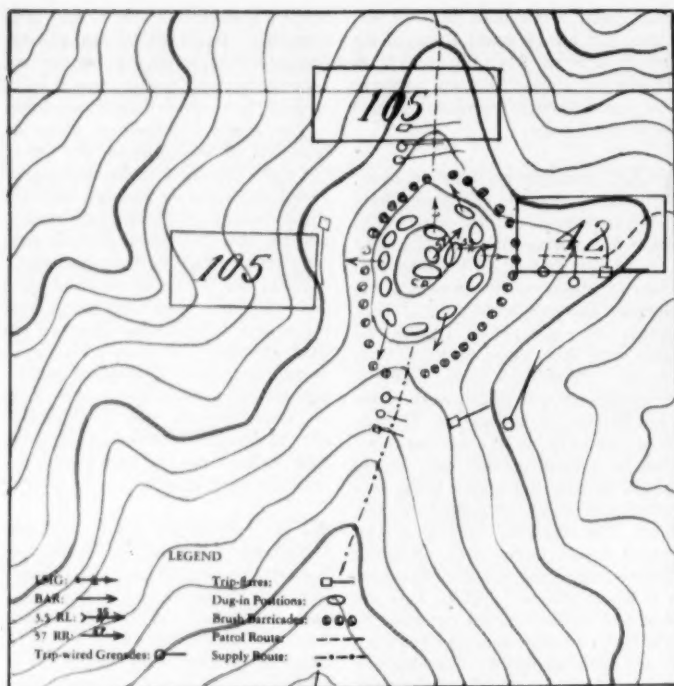
to get a grenade out forty to fifty yards when they suspected some of the enemy had pulled back to regroup. At any rate, no real organized assault came at us. I attribute this to perfect fire coordination.

The enemy withdrew in about an hour and all was quiet for the rest of the night. My check in the morning revealed that again we had only one very slight casualty of the band-aid variety, whereas around the barricade there were three enemy dead. Scattered equipment, clothing, and patches of blood led us to guess that they must have had at least ten wounded. Documents found on the dead identified the group as a North Korean regimental intelligence and reconnaissance platoon. Events of the next two nights were to show that probably the information they brought back to their regiment was that they had hit our main line of resistance.

AT noon on the seventh day, our outpost was called in. Before leaving, however, we carefully reset all our booby traps and gathered up all enemy equipment and burned it. Then we filed back down the ridge to our company. I don't remember a word being spoken as we walked, but watching the slouched, dirty figures stumble back, you might get the wrong impression. These guys were my team, and for my money the best group of men ever put together. We didn't have a hundred thousand people cheering us from the grandstand as we came back to the company area, but I was so damn proud of those guys that I wished I could have given each of them a bottle of bourbon. I kind of wanted to make a speech and tell them what a marvelous team they were, but as usual when we got to the company command post, I choked up and all I could say was: "You did a good job, men, nice going."

For two nights following our withdrawal from the outpost the enemy placed heavy artillery and mortar fire on the unmanned position. On the second night they assaulted the hill from the north and the east with what appeared to be two companies. It is hard to say exactly what happened out there, but it looked as though each attacking force mistook the fire of the other as coming from the outpost. After a bit our artillery let them have it.

THAT ended the most perfect action I have ever been in, and as I look back, I can detect only one mistake. I should not have allowed the machine gun to stay in the same position on the second night. This almost ended in disaster for the machine-gun crew, but because of



How the combat outpost was fortified.

it smart and stay put. Just one more thing about this nearly perfect action: whenever we needed mortar and artillery, we had a ring of killing steel around us and we had mortar rounds in as close as thirty-five yards.

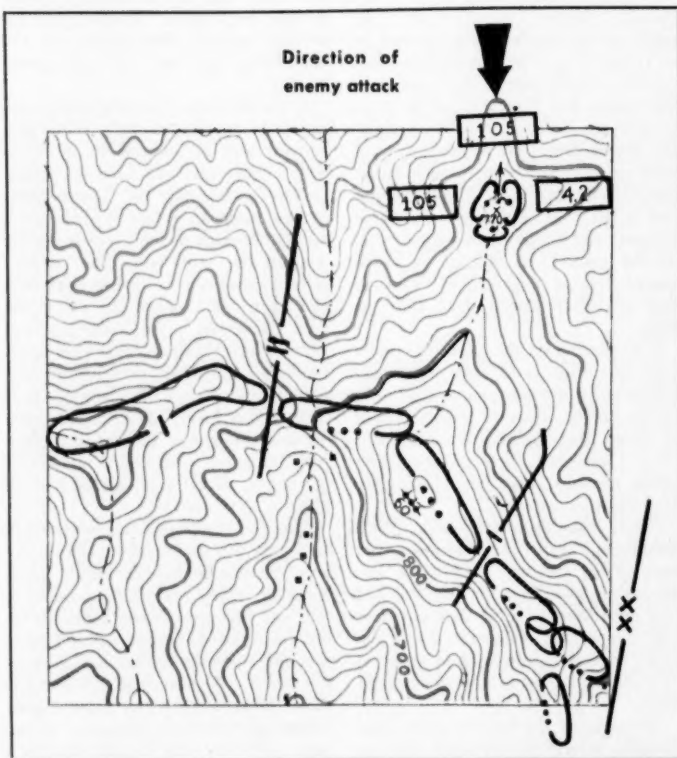
To end this story, I should say this: there is a lot of talk about outpost duty being dangerous business. It's true, it is dangerous. But being out in an outpost is not like being marooned on a desert island. You are part of an outfit and you are standing guard for that outfit. There is no other job in the world that can give a man the type and degree of satisfaction that a man gets when he knows the outfit is depending on him to protect it.

Maybe this will sound corny if you have never experienced it, but the 7th Infantry Division inspires a sort of team spirit that makes its men work together and think together. With men welded together as we are, outpost duty is not as risky a business as it is cracked up to be. My experience proves it.

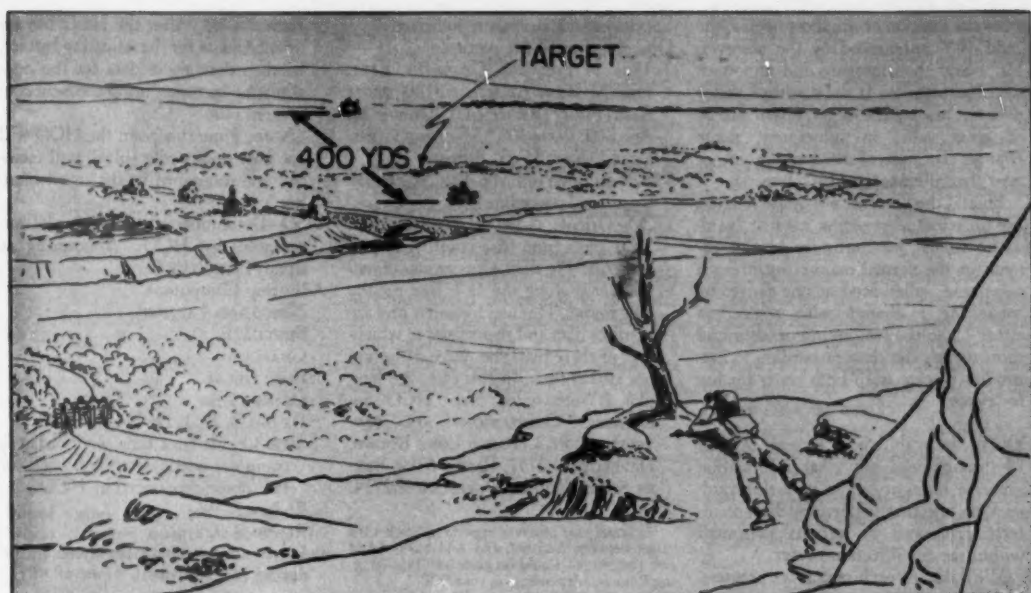
the quick thinking and the fast flying fists of the assistant gunner, they pulled through.

Our accomplishments in this little outpost action are almost unbelievable: we kept the enemy from our main line of resistance and probably deceived him into thinking our outpost was the main line so that when he made his big attack, he didn't assault our battalion, but banged his head against the abandoned outpost.

Another thing I want to emphasize is the way my men operated. I didn't have to do all the thinking out there. I didn't order the shoelaces and grapevines as trip wires, nor did I order the barricade. When the fighting began, I had no real control over the men in the perimeter holes, yet they did everything exactly right; they kept silent and withheld their fire; they threw hand grenades and shot rifle grenades at the most opportune times; and most important, they kept alive a sense of being dependent on one another, so every man knew he could rely on the man in the next hole to play



The direction of enemy attacks on the combat outpost and its relation to the MLR.



Quick Brackets Guaranteed

WE'VE all been told: get a bracket with the second volley. But why not get a bracket with the first volley? A bracket that would let you fire for effect with the second volley?

We are taught and trained to get a bracket on the target and split it successively until ready to fire for effect. A yardstick established in the impact area by firing rounds 400 yards apart will assist in range estimation and should facilitate a quick adjustment on the target. While a yardstick anywhere in the impact area is better than nothing, still it can be of greater benefit if this yardstick is placed along the O-T line and is established by firing two pieces at the same time. With a method of placing this yardstick along the O-T line, the observer has a good chance of bracketing his target with the initial volley. From this bracket, knowing how 400 yards appear on the ground, the observer can

Here's how to get a bracket on the first volley: two pieces fire rounds 400 yards apart at the same time to establish a yardstick on the observer-target line.

Major Alvin L. Puckett

possibly enter fire for effect based on his sensing of the first volley. He has a 400-yard yardstick bracketing the target. All he must do then is to gauge the distance from one of these rounds to the target, correct from that round, and fire for effect. In the event the observer does not feel certain enough to fire for effect at this time, he certainly should be able to do so as a result of sensing the second volley.

Let's consider a procedure which has been adapted from the old "ladder" method at The Artillery School to get this yardstick on the O-T line. Since we're using the target grid, this procedure involves certain problems, but none of them is serious.

In order that the yardstick may be placed on the O-T line, the HCO must actually plot two points, one for the short round and one for the long round. He must then measure data to these two points and announce data for the two plots. When the rounds are on the way, the observer must be told, **SHORT ROUND ON THE WAY; LONG ROUND ON THE WAY.** Upon seeing the rounds land, a typical observer correction would be, **FROM SHORT ROUND ADD 100, FIRE FOR EFFECT.** (Remember he has that 400-yard yardstick bracketing the target for range.)

When he receives this correction at the FDC, the HCO makes his corrections from the needle (round) specified by the observer. In this case, he would plot

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from the location of the short needle, the "add 100" announced by the observer. He would then measure and announce data for this plot. If the yardstick volley does not bracket the target, it will still be of great value in subsequent range changes because of its location on or near that all-important O-T line.

Should the observer not desire to enter fire for effect after seeing his first "yardstick" volley, he continues his adjustment in the normal manner, utilizing a two-round volley fired at one range, by requesting a change with respect to either his initial long round or his initial short round, and then proceeding to narrow his bracket until he is ready for fire for effect.

NOW let's follow a typical mission through and see what information must be brought out to give this yardstick on the first volley, and how it affects operations of various personnel within the fire-direction center.

We'll discuss each step as we progress.

Special considerations are italicized.

Observer's initial fire request:

THIS IS FORWARD OBSERVER EASY, FIRE MISSION AZIMUTH 5130, FROM BASE POINT RIGHT 960, DOWN 20, ADD 600, PLUS 400,¹ MACHINE GUNS, FUZE DELAY, WILL ADJUST.

S3—As outlined in FM 6-40. (No change from usual procedure.)

HCO—Orients target grid on azimuth 5130, plots from base point right 960, add 600. He then plots an *additional 400 yards along the O-T line for the long round*. He then measures and announces data and corrections to which ever of these plots the range deflection fan strikes first. In this case, the long plot is intercepted first. HCO announces: **CORRECTIONS ALL BATTERIES, LEFT 3. BAKER LONG ROUND, DEFLECTION 2751, RANGE 6390, BAKER SHORT ROUND, DEFLECTION 2714,**

¹Indicates that observer expects to bracket his target between Add 600 and Add 1,000 (Add 600 plus 400). Could be given as "Fire Ranging Rounds," depending on your SOP.

RANGE 6060. After the HCO has announced data for the adjusting battery, he then determines data for the non-adjusting batteries, using the most convenient plot.

(Note: From this point the HCO will use only one needle [plot], will measure and announce in the usual manner.)

VCO—Determines site for first plot announced by HCO. Announces as usual: **SITE PLUS 6.**

Adjusting Computer—**Nos. 3 and 4 ADJUST SHELL HE**

CHARGE 5

FUZE DELAY

CENTER 1 Rd

Df No. 3, 2751, Df No. 4, 2714

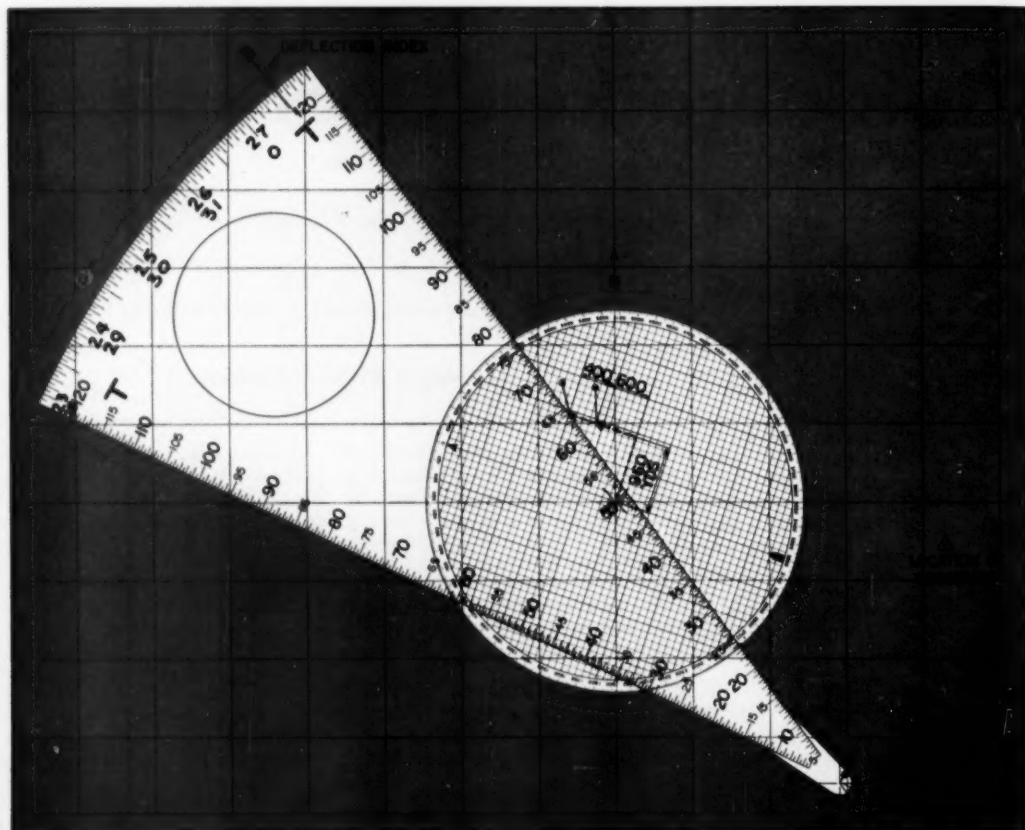
SITE 306 (If fuze time were ordered, computer would determine 20/R for first range announced by HCO.)

EL No. 3, 406

EL No. 4, 375

LONG ROUND ON THE WAY; SHORT ROUND ON THE WAY.

Initial operation of the HCO upon receipt of fire mission from FO.





OBSERVER

Initial volley gives two rounds, four hundred yards apart, near the O-T line. Observer estimates short round one hundred yards short of target.

Correction: From short round, right 20, add 100, fire for effect.

(Note: usually there is no time interval necessary in the firing of the yardstick rounds. In the event the observer asks for any particular spacing or sequence, the computer can control it.)

HERE are three examples of burst patterns that might confront the observer.

Possibility 1. Rounds bracket target and observer can accurately gauge distance from short burst to target.

Observer—FROM SHORT ROUND R20, ADD 100, FIRE FOR EFFECT.

HCO—BAKER, DEFLECTION 2723, RANGE 6140. (Note: For this second volley and subsequent volleys, FDC personnel consider only one plot.)

Adjusting Computer—Announces this deflection to his battery. Converts announced range to elevation for his battery.

Possibility 2. Rounds bracket target but observer cannot estimate range change with sufficient accuracy to enter fire for effect.

Observer—FROM LONG ROUND, DROP 100.

HCO—Makes change announced by observer by dropping 100 from the long plot. Measures and announces data for this one plot only.

Computer—Converts HCO data to fire commands. Announces one deflection and elevation for adjusting pieces.

Possibility 3. Both rounds have fallen short of target.

Observer—FROM LONG ROUND, ADD 200. (Yardstick on O-T line has given observer good data for subsequent corrections, hence, he has only added 200 yards.)

HCO—Makes change announced by observer by adding 200 yards from the long plot. Measures and announces for only that plot.

Computer—Converts HCO data to fire commands. Announces one deflection and elevation for adjusting pieces.

It will be noted that once the observer has announced corrections to the yardstick volley, the mission proceeds in the usual manner. That is, there is only a single plot to which data are determined and announced by the HCO. Also, there

nite range comparison between the target and the yardstick.

(3) It assists the observer in his next correction in the event the target is not bracketed, by letting him see 400 yards on the O-T line. He may see that his range estimate is out considerably and act accordingly.

(4) If the observer has given an azimuth which is appreciably in error, it should immediately become apparent when the rounds land.

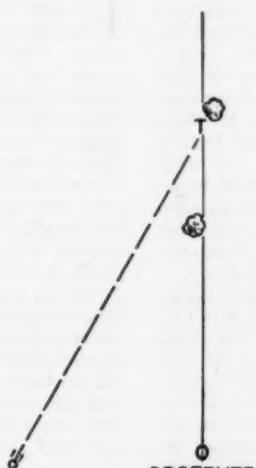
The difficulties of this procedure are:

(1) It delays the HCO approximately 30 seconds to 1 minute in getting his data for the initial plot. (This delay is not necessarily important. Remember, the enemy hasn't been alerted yet to the fact that you're after him.)

(2) It requires adopting an SOP that will definitely get the rounds to the impact area in the manner the observer wants. However, this is no particular problem. This method can be easily worked into a standing operating procedure.

Observations from firing this method are that it is a time and ammunition saver. The procedure has been tried on the terrain at Fort Sill and could certainly be used to good advantage in Europe and Africa. It probably could not be used to best advantage in mountainous terrain such as Italy and Korea.

But why not give it a try? You'll probably be surprised at the results.



OBSERVER

Initial volley gives two rounds, four hundred yards apart, on the O-T line. Observer cannot estimate range change with sufficient accuracy to enter fire for effect. Observer estimates dropping one hundred yards from long round will give him a bracket on target, or range correct.

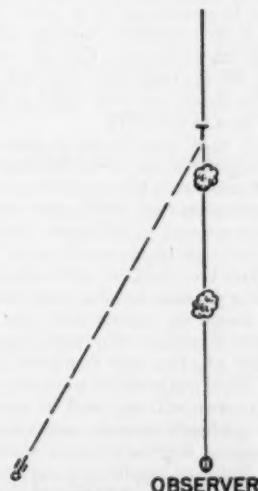
Correction: From long round, drop 100.

is only one deflection and one elevation announced by the computer to his battery.

NOW let us consider a few of the advantages of this procedure:

(1) It gives the observer a yardstick on the O-T line. A 400-yard yardstick has been used in our example but the observer can modify the size of the yardstick to suit his needs.

(2) It establishes a quick bracket on the target and gives the observer a def-



OBSERVER

Initial volley gives two rounds, four hundred yards apart, on the O-T line. Observer estimates that adding two hundred yards from long round will give him a bracket on the target.

Correction: From long round, add 200.

SERVICE TO THE LINE

Colonel George C. Reinhardt

YOU never had it so good, soldier, was more truth than sarcasm in World War II for all but the front-line man. He was the one who never had it worse.

A hard-bitten division commander, DSC winner in 1918 and again in 1944 said right after the Bulge was flattened out: "I don't see how they take it day after day out there in the snow—with no shelter, no warmth, no relief. In 1918 no matter how bad things were at the moment, you could always look forward to the time your outfit would be relieved and go into reserve billets. We could tell our men, 'Hold out four more days, soldier, and we get a rest.' But in this war there were only two ways of coming back, on a stretcher or in a box. It's wonderful the way they take it. . . ."

But life wasn't nearly that tough in command posts higher than battalion. Nor was "tough" the word for service in the Communications Zone. Maybe once for a few weeks cigarettes were scarcer in Paris than in the combat divisions. But nothing else was, not even souvenirs. Combat missions had to be sweated out by air crews, but there was a known limit to their number. And life between missions was not exactly uncomfortable. Ground crews and nonflying Air Force, like the small land Navy, did all right for themselves. Combat fatigue was a wise crack to most men of World War II, at least in the ETO.

Well, then, what are the prospects in a next war? If you can judge by Korea, it will be worse and more of it. General Eisenhower's host missed regular relief from the line, that unbroken front which gave security to everybody not actually engaged in holding it. But the next war's heroes may even sigh for the conditions of 1944-45. That warfare may have been fluid, but still the front seldom leaked enemy troops or partisans into the comfortable rear areas. The divisions fought on without relief, but there was always the majority in uniform who "never had it so good."

Sober reflection more than hints "them days are gone forever." Fluid fronts will be an understatement. Bombs, atomic and conventional, may well be commonplace in base sections and hostile partisans more common than liberated inhabitants or frightened enemy civilians thoroughly sick of war. Necessary supplies and equipment will, we hope, meet the needs of troops practicing supply economy. But "luxuries," more strictly defined than ever, won't.

IT'S time to stop thinking solely in terms of "combat" and "service" troops, of communications zones and combat zones. Have we carried specialization so far we have forgotten the basic meaning of "soldier"? And how many know significance of the title, "general" officer? (It is an officer who has risen above company grade, through field grades, all with their specialties, and has become fit to command all troops. A general officer, not a specialized one.)

An able veteran of Korea writes back from his hospital cot to the training divisions: "It looked to me as if the book isn't much out of line. The trouble is too many officers need to be hit over the head with it before they learn what's really in it."

There's nothing in the book that says you can draw a line on the ground behind which soldiers are excused from all necessity of fighting. "The book" outlines no areas where generals can devote their entire time to logistics—shouting for combat troops to protect them against airborne attack and partisan infiltration, to say nothing of the common garden variety of breakthrough from a front aptly described as "wide" and now become an *area* (who left out "deep" from that definition?). Division and army commanders always battle their own logistic problems as well as their tactical ones. The book makes that plain. So what is the source of the rumor that supporting commanders can ignore defense?

FORTUNATELY there is a lot of effective planning under way. Army Field Forces directives emphasize that every recruit will first be trained as a combat soldier. The embarrassing necessity for that directive is admitted by the addition of the adjective "combat." There were days when the word "soldier" would have been enough.

New ATPs replacing old MTPs insist that the doctrine of self-defense be carried right into higher headquarters. Obviously every headquarters must have its palace guard, right down to the company CP with a couple of runners with grenades and tommy guns. But the principle of self-defense needed reaffirmation—and got it. "No headquarters," apparently says this post-Korea (yet very, very old) precept, "can ever be excused which permits itself to be thrown into disorder or dispersed by a hostile force inferior to it in numbers and weapons." General Bill Dean has proved beyond all shadow of doubt that generals can, in emergency, become tank hunters with the best of us.

During the LOGEX 50 exercise, while Korea's bandits were still beyond the horizon, the maneuver director threw

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a curve at the Logistical Command which was operating 200 miles behind the customary fighting front. Players were suddenly advised that a force of partisans had overrun a PW inclosure and cut the railroad and highway serving Army as its main supply route.

The Logistical Command headquarters reacted ably. Lower echelons responded even better. Before the striking power of an engineer brigade could be rushed to the scene by General A, several Colonel Bs and Major Cs had taken effective local action. A quartermaster depot in the path of the raiders put up a stout defense. A despised reple-depple close at hand formed a provisional regiment and pitched in with a will. Delighted umpires ruled the raiders badly hurt and dispersed, but there was still plenty for the engineer brigade "rescuers" to accomplish in restoring the MSR to usefulness.

But it is sadly questionable whether all units sent to Korea had been equally indoctrinated before similar situations hit them that weren't dry runs. But we can still cheer the Army school system. It was a good jump ahead of events in its teachings. The schools only regretted that they hadn't started teaching these things several years sooner.

OBVIOUSLY the beginning must be made at the schools and in the training divisions or teaching centers. Every recruit must learn the meaning of "soldier." Combat conditions have made it necessary to arm medicos, put war back into the unlimited category with a vengeance—back to being a struggle for existence, like Indian fighting. In those days supply trains *expected* to fight their way through, and very often did. If there was such a place as a noncombatant communications zone, its streets and cabarets saw mighty few military uniforms.

Foreseeable conditions require that soldiers trained to use weapons must have weapons to use. That doesn't mean a flood of caliber .50 machine guns issued to depots and service installations for close-in defense. They shoot too far. The infiltrating enemy is too close. Defensive fire from caliber .50 can hurt more friendly troops in neighboring installations than hostile raiders close at hand. Short-range weapons with big fire volume fill the bill—in the hands of men trained to use them. Likewise bazookas must be the normal antitank weapon, supplemented by minefields, at choice spots.

Attempts to make impregnable fortresses out of service installations are as impractical as hollering for "combat troops" to defend them. Both involve too great a dispersion of force from the crucial point where force should be applied. But

turning every logistics unit and installation into a veritable tartar for any raider anticipating soft pickings is practical—and mighty necessary right now. Otherwise, a smart foe is always going to expend a stray thousand men to infiltrate and tie down several times as many of our people in fruitlessly hunting for him and trying to guard far-flung lines of communications at the same time.

RIGHT with the weapons, we need communications, and good sense in their use. Wire is all right in liberated territory that joyfully accepts its liberation. Its adequate installation requires plenty of personnel and equipment—all to the good in building up rear empires, though we'd better not investigate their effect upon the "division slice." But how much can you depend on wires when quick defensive reaction is vital? Don't you suppose partisans understand wire-cutting?

Do we go back to the good old days when the beleaguered stockade sneaked a heroic runner outside by night to reach the relieving cavalry? Modern fire power moves too fast. What's the matter with radios behind, as well as in, the "line," helped out with a few flares? In an army that expects a platoon runner to operate a simple radio and is seldom disappointed, do we have to add "communications sections" to every service inside the wide-deep danger area? They can handle the weapons we give 'em, and radios too.

HAVING trained and equipped "service" troops to be fighters, we need only add the thought that the true fighter will join a good scrap no matter who started the damned thing.

Once soldiers in service units are adequately armed and able to communicate with neighboring units, it's a short step to mutual aid between units as normal SOP. What we expect and get from security-wise good infantry companies can be achieved with Quartermaster units—and between QM unit, Signal, Ordnance outfits, and so on.

"Service to the line" is an honorable, traditional slogan that does not rule out self-defense. Soldiers, trained and equipped to fight when they need to, either in self-defense or in going to the aid of a hard-pressed neighbor, will not detract in the slightest from the technical niceties of logistical support.

It will work wonders in tightening the belt on that bulging division slice.

It will add to the punch up front by leaving the maximum possible number of troops.

Every recruit must learn the meaning of "Soldier".

Every soldier must be trained to be a fighter.



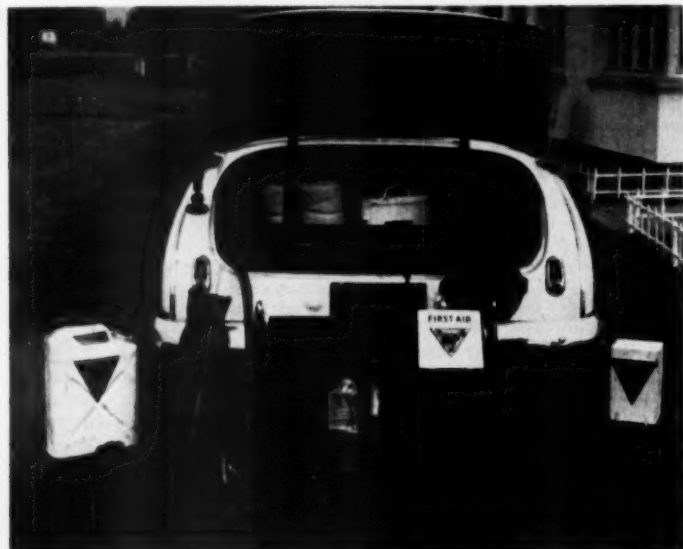
DIPLOMATS WEARING BRASSARDS

Col. Karl Detzer

A SPARKLING white sedan with black and yellow trim was rolling eastward on the German Autobahn near Augsburg one snowy morning last winter. An American soldier sat straight behind the wheel; beside him a corporal

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With the equipment carried in each patrol car, MPs can make minor repairs, put out fires and render first aid.



U. S. military policemen and members of the German civil police work closely together on both patrol and investigative jobs.

listened to the radio and made notes on a clipboard.

"Car two-six," the radio interrupted a routine report, its tone suddenly urgent. "This is Charlie-Dog-Love. Signal 14."

The corporal picked up his microphone and gave his location. The radio told him that there was a "signal 22"—an accident four miles ahead.

Seven minutes later the two Americans were on their knees beside an overturned car, binding a temporary splint on a German driver's broken leg. One of the Americans already had summoned an ambulance by radio and had set out warning flares to guide traffic around the wreck.

Twenty minutes later the injured man was on the way to a hospital and a wrecker was towing the damaged car to a repair shop. Then the white car again began to patrol the Autobahn. The car belonged to the American Military Police Highway Patrol.

Down this same road some six years earlier, other American troops had driven tanks whose big guns blasted villages and farms to root out Hitler's last stubborn squads.

Today the only weapons in the patrol cars are the two pistols in the military policemen's holsters. Besides, they carry, neatly arranged in the trunk, tools to save life and property: jacks, tow-ropes, chains, fire extinguishers, shovels, a tire repair kit, wire cutters, surgical bandages, gauze and splints, a searchlight, five gallons of extra gasoline to help stranded motorists. They even carry sealed bundles of obstetrical gauze and equipment which Army doctors have taught the soldiers to use in emergency. (Several German babies have been born in police cars racing toward the hospital, with startled American soldiers acting as uneasy midwives.)

Near the town of Pforzheim that same

The new look in MPs
gives the Germans a
fresh look at America

snowy morning the white car halted behind an ancient, tattered automobile on the shoulder of the road. An elderly German couple were trying to change a flat tire without proper tools. The old man looked up and recognized the Highway Patrol.

"A White Mouse!" he shouted to his wife. "Always in the time of need it comes!"

The term, "White Mouse," for a highway patrol car originally expressed the German people's anger at the American police. The Germans believed that these patrols tried to slip up on them, quiet as mice, to catch them in traffic violations. But gradually the meaning changed. Today the expression is a friendly one. Although the Highway Patrol still firmly enforces the traffic laws, the cars and their smart, well-trained young drivers are doing an expert job of public relations for America and for Democracy.

The military policemen opened their



Military policemen from the Customs Unit check the papers of a sailor coming off his ship at the port of Bremerhaven.

car trunk, hauled out a jack and tire tools.

"You have bad luck, grandfather," the corporal said. "But don't let it worry you. We'll have that tire changed in just a minute."

EVERY day since November, 1948, such incidents have occurred scores of times all over western Germany. The eighty-five spick-and-span white sedans

of the American Military Police Highway Patrol and several hundred jeeps from American police posts have been helping Germans in distress. They bind their wounds when they are hurt, teach them to drive safely, arrest criminals and dangerous motorists, both German and American. They put out fires, hunt lost children, recover stolen property. The 300 highly skilled officers and men of the Highway Patrol and some 3,000 other military policemen now stationed in Germany have done more to change the attitude of the mass of the people to their conquerors than all the fine speeches by diplomats in Bonn, Berlin and Washington.

For the average German never sees a diplomat. And long experience under the Nazis has taught him to take any speech with a grain of salt. But here on the highways and in towns and villages he gets more than talk. He gets quick, skilled aid in time of trouble. Almost the only Americans the German citizen ever meets face to face are the Military Police. From such happy experience the German realizes that Americans are his friends and he reciprocates.

Wherever there are concentrations of U. S. troops, the German civil and the military police cooperate in maintaining law and order. German policemen, assigned to MP headquarters, patrol the streets with soldier-partners. And in the German police stations there usually are American police on duty.

The MP foot patrols are concerned

A desk sergeant and a gendarme from the civil police sit side by side in a military police station hard by the Autobahn.



only with Americans in their contact with local people, and local people in their contact with Americans. When barroom brawls involving Americans are reported, the MPs usually turn up in a matter of minutes.

Military Police, specially trained for the specific duty, work with the Germans in customs posts along the borders; they have reduced smuggling and increased the customs revenue. Two mobile crime laboratories, with the newest scientific detection equipment and staffed by highly trained investigators, are on call day and night.

BECAUSE modern police work is highly technical and because military police on foreign soil require particular skill in down-to-earth diplomacy, the Army gives its MPs a rigorous course of training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and at Oberammergau in the Bavarian Alps. Only high school graduates with good intelligence quotients are accepted.

Over the school gates and in the quarters of every military police company hang signs which daily remind the soldier-policemen that they belong to "The Corps d'Elite." This is a long step from the old idea that military policemen were misfits chosen chiefly for their strong right arms.

The present European Provost Marshal is Brigadier General William H. Maglin, who once headed the Army's military police training school. He has the tough assignment of preparing MPs for possible combat duty and at the same time smoothing international relations and establishing cooperation with local police forces. His men patrol every city and village, every highway and byway in the American zone of Germany.

THE course at Oberammergau lasts five hard-working weeks, ten hours a day. Two hundred students are trained at a time. Besides the general police course there are additional two-week courses with forty students to a class in such specialties as border patrol, highway safety, criminal investigation, identification, military and criminal law, both German and American, map reading, customs law, narcotics. The teaching staff consists of twenty-two Americans and six Germans and includes psychologists, lawyers, linguists and one former member of the FBI.

But important as the professional specialties may be, the subject stressed day after day, hour after hour, is getting along with people, whether they are GIs or German farmers, burgomasters or American generals. The student leaves

HALT!

Changing station? A lot of soldiers are on the move these days. If you are one of them don't forget to notify us of your change in address. Simply send us your name, old address and new one. Better yet clip this coupon and mail it.

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(or APO)

the school knowing how to be firm but tactful, kindly but efficient, how to use persuasion rather than force to accomplish his mission.

The cars of the Highway Patrol have rolled nearly six and a half million miles the past thirty months in the American zone in Germany. Its men have helped some 500,000 travelers with road directions and advice. They have repaired or fueled 35,000 stalled or damaged cars and trucks, given first aid to nearly 1,000 injured persons in 4,400 automobile accidents. In less than two years the Highway Patrol has recovered stolen cars worth \$232,468 and other property valued at \$148,343 . . . a total of more than a third of a million dollars, much of it belonging to Germans. They have put out 255 fires. They have been hosts at picnics, movies and Christmas parties to uncounted thousands of German school children.

But they have also made 70,000 arrests for traffic code or military or civil law violations. More than seventy percent of the persons arrested were Germans. Whenever possible the patrol cars in addition to their two American soldiers carry a German state policeman.

At first the German people resented the large proportion of civilian arrests. But as the highway death toll rose until it reached four times the rate per car of American vehicles, the resentment faded and citizens applauded the patrol for putting dangerous drivers off the roads.

Minor violators and first offenders are not sent to court. Instead they receive "courtesy cards" printed in German and English, pointing out their faults and urging them to be more careful. A notation of each card goes on each driver's record at licensing headquarters and the civil authorities deal sternly with repeaters.

On his desk at provost marshal headquarters of the European Command,

Lieutenant Colonel A. Jack Eaken, who used to ride a police motorcycle in Birmingham, Alabama, has a stack of letters nearly a foot high, most of them from Germans praising the work of the Highway Patrol.

Citizens, no matter how poor, often try to show their appreciation with gifts, most of which of course must be returned. But last December when a German farm woman sent a big package to the nearest police post with a note saying "I baked this Christmas cake for the kind police soldiers who helped me in time of trouble," the MPs ate heartily.

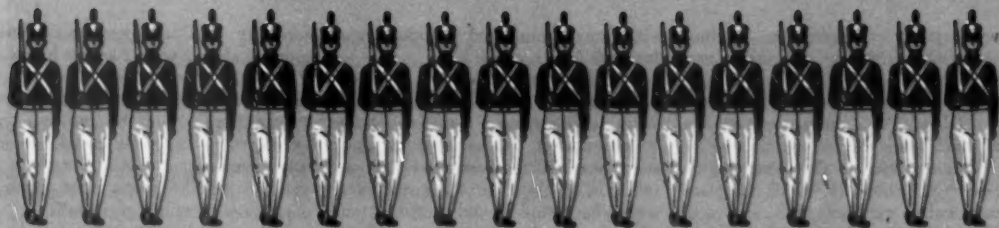
The military police have such a reputation for fairness that German insurance companies accept without question the findings of MPs sent to investigate accidents and the German civil courts call on them as impartial advisors.

IN the present transition period, with the occupation forces moving out and all governmental authority being returned to Germany, the plain people hope that town and highway patrols will be allowed to remain.

There is, however, a very small group in high political circles at Bonn which wants the patrols removed. Speed limits on the highways are to blame. For years, particularly under Hitler, these limits applied only to the common man. Political bigwigs with blue lights on their cars were exempt. The Americans ignore these distinctions and the MPs have arrested several reckless drivers among top-drawer politicians and stirred their wrath.

One Cabinet minister, picked up three times in one day for driving seventy in 50-mile zones, was finally ordered out of his car. The arresting American corporal made him cool his hot official heels at a highway patrol station. This so infuriated him that he complained to High Commissioner McCloy and the problem became an international issue. The MPs proved that they were enforcing the rules impartially, but the minister still is enraged at the military police and hopes they will be driven off the roads. The mass of citizens, however, were delighted that in American eyes no one, not even a Cabinet minister, is above the law. The fact that a mere corporal had arrested a minister cheered them greatly. That was the kind of democracy they'd been reading about.

In German eyes, the American MP is USA. To the German Hauptstrasse he brings the common sense, common courtesy and common touch of Main Street, America. He's Mr. Democracy, in person.



THIS IS WEST POINT

Give a West Pointer a job to do, and when he comes

back he has the package with him, all neatly wrapped up

Dupuy, *Men of West Point*

Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy

UP on the banks of the Hudson, where the mountains fold in on the Highland gateway, a remarkable national institution is celebrating its sesquicentennial. Since its establishment by an Act of Congress on March 16, 1802, the United States Military Academy has produced 18,491 graduates.

Upon no other one group of men has fallen in such finality the fate of our nation through the years. Individual graduates have at times fallen short of the standard that the group has set for itself from the start. But the group itself—the men of West Point—has never failed the nation.

Now, however eloquently we argue that war is not the final argument, how-

COLONEL R. ERNEST DUPUY, Artillery-retired, is a non-West Pointer whose thirty years of service included three years of duty at the Military Academy. He is the author of *Where They Have Trod*, the story of the Military Academy, published in 1940. In 1947 he began work on a book that would tell of the story of the achievements of the graduates of the Military Academy. That book, *Men of West Point*, written with the assistance of the Association of Graduates for the Sesquicentennial, was published a few months ago. This article, especially written for the readers of *COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL*, is based on *Men of West Point*. During his military career Colonel Dupuy was an active writer and held responsible public information posts. During World War II he served two years on the staff of SHAEP.

Washington Hall where the cadets mess. The statue is of Sylvanus Thayer.



ever heartily we deplore it, we must recognize its existence and its effects. War is immediately final in that the vanquished succumb to the will of the victor. There is one thing worse than a war—and that is the loss of a war.

Wars are won on the battlefield by leadership; leadership which supplies, trains and directs, strategically and tactically, the armed forces. The United States has always won its wars, even though always the hard way—only after the American fetishes of unpreparedness and wishful thinking have been overcome. And in the final winning of these wars West Pointers have played major roles ever since the establishment of the Military Academy.

The United States Military Academy has never been our sole source of officer material. In two World Wars, the Regular establishment, of which West Pointers were never more than half in number, itself constituted but a small fraction of the entire officer corps. But this emphasizes that the leadership of West Point; its influence, objectives and

ideals of training and devotion, have been the leaven of the loaf.

Not alone on the war pages of American history is West Point's influence written. The stamp of the West Pointer is on the land. He explored the great Northwest and Southwest; he built our railroads, developed our roads and waterways; he founded and nurtured our scientific education; he played—and still plays—an important part in the political and diplomatic events and international relationships of the nation. All these things have been challenges and conflicts, demanding leadership for their solution.

All these contributions of leadership stem from the efforts of two men, themselves, be it noted, men of West Point. They are Sylvanus Thayer, educator, Father of the Military Academy; and Dennis Hart Mahan, architect of great captains.

Let's look at the place itself.

STATELY, cold gray buildings ranked in succession; broad green parade;

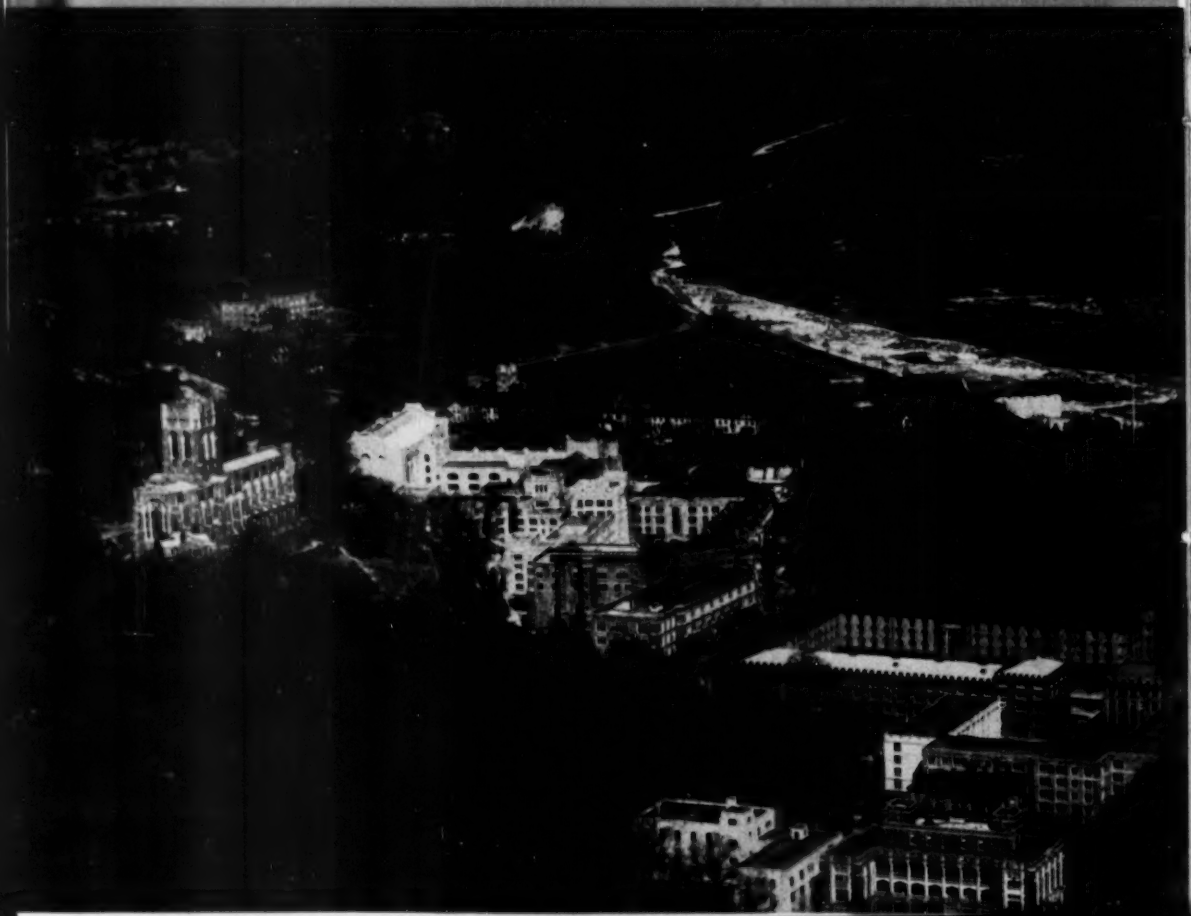
formality and neatness meticulously grouped along a wide, concrete highway. The grim castle standing on the river side, with its shadowed porticulis gate; the calm majesty of the imposing gray chapel overlooking the parade-ground, catch your eye. You may even hear, if you pass at the proper time, carillon chimes reverberating in the hills.

This, you say, is West Point.

But it isn't West Point. Isn't, that is, unless you are on that road when suddenly it takes life, overflowing with young men, some of them in chattering groups, others marching in ordered column. They may be carrying books and slide-rules; they may be empty-handed. They may come surging from a sally-port in military pomp, all gray and white and glittering brass and steel. They may be flooding that greensward in a medley of athletic costumes; or denim-clad, they may be piling into waiting trucks.

These young men have one common characteristic: Their heads are up, their eyes are bright, and there is energy and purpose in their movements. You get

The physical beauty of the Military Academy is an unforgettable, throat-catching, soul-satisfying emotional experience.



the impression that whatever they are doing, wherever they are going, they know just what they are about.

If you have seen this, you have glimpsed the real West Point. For West Point is not battlements; not ivy and cloistered halls; not parades; those things are stage-acting. West Point is the United States Corps of Cadets; men. And its buildings, faculty, ideals, exist only to produce men; men to serve the United States of America. They have been doing that now for 150 years, and making a pretty good job of it.

The United States Military Academy has been praised by many, damned by others. "The palladium of our liberties," "the stern mother of soldiers,"—these are two of the more flowery appellations. "Hell on the Hudson" is another; not so flowery. But be careful about using that term, for it is cadet slang, and West Pointers, like Owen Winter's Virginian, insist that you smile when you say it!

A species of folklore has grown up about West Point and its men; like all

folklore a hash of inaccuracies mixed with truth. No higher accolade may, for instance, be laid on the shoulders of a young man than to say "he looks like a West Pointer." On the other hand, this same folklore puts the words "martinet," "Prussian," and "West Point" in unholy synonymous linkage.

There is this much to that legend, and no more: Probably nowhere else in the United States has the Biblical example of the Centurion (Luke 7:8) been put to such practical use:

For I also am a man subject to authority, having under me soldiers: and I say to one, Go, and he goeth: and to another, Come, and he cometh: and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.

Note that the Centurion, while he may have been a martinet, if exaction of obedience merits that dubious term, did not forget that he was himself "subject to authority."

There is the nub of the matter. West Point is the breeding ground of an American military mind peculiarly national and professionally broad. It is

national in that West Point graduates have always performed their duty at the behest of their government, never as despots leading hosts to individual conquest. One cannot find "The Man on Horseback" in the Long Gray Line. The call, be it peace or war, has in each case been the act of the elected representatives of the people of the United States.

The professional breadth of this military mind is evidenced not only by the technological achievements of graduates in the building of the nation, but also by the fact that the development of the art of modern warfare stems directly from West Point; from doctrines and principles first analyzed, weighed and expounded on the banks of the Hudson, and annealed in the fires of fratricidal strife of our own Civil War more than fourscore years ago.

How did this all come about?

On March 16, 1802, at the beginning of Thomas Jefferson's second year in Presidential office, the Congress passed an Act establishing a "Corps of Engineers," to include ten cadets, "at West

The martial spirit of Western civilization is symbolized in its architecture and green parades which overlook the lovely Hudson.

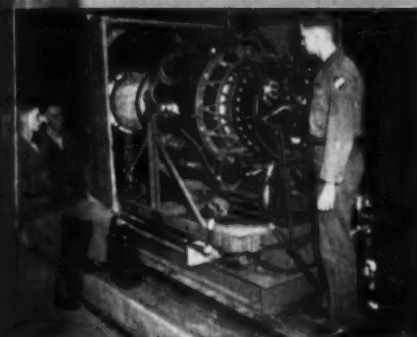




Cadets in the classroom . . .



in the field . . .



in the shops . . .



in barracks . . .

Point in the State of New York," constituting "a Military Academy." The legislation was culmination of years of endeavor on the part of a small group of the Founding Fathers—George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in particular. It was a brave start, which would produce a few remarkable men. But it was not sufficient.

President James Monroe, a man of military experience, fifteen years later put the real breath of life into the struggling little school. He appointed brevet Major Sylvanus Thayer, himself a graduate of the West Point Class of 1808, as Superintendent. This extraordinary person, who would continue in command until 1833, at once established a pedagogical system and a code, simple, pure and broad.

Actually, West Point and Sylvanus Thayer are one and indivisible. The Military Academy as it stands is the product of this man; a man with a dream, an ideal, and the capacity to make that image fact.

Son of a sturdy New England farmer, he was possessed of an insatiable curiosity as to things military and scientific. This had led him from Dartmouth College to one short year at West Point. Following the War of 1812, in which he took a significant part, he went to France with the blessing of James Monroe, then Secretary of War, for a comprehensive study of military education and engineering. Returning in 1817, he was at once appointed to the superintendency of West Point.

His system was beautiful in its simplicity, magnificent in concept. It may be compared to a triangle, with probity as its base, and with equilaterals respectively of education and discipline pointing to its apex—the mission of making military leaders.

The base, probity, consists of honesty operating without observation; the honor that scorns devious means whereby a man may gain for himself something he does not deserve, or an unfair advantage over his fellows.

The academic curriculum was—and is—so constituted as to provide knowledge in the arts, sciences and languages sufficient not only for the immediate military mission of the graduate, but also to serve as keys to unlock the doors for further study and research during the remainder of his career.

The discipline was—and is—embraced in the four-year enmeshing of the student within a rigid military framework governing his entire existence while at the Academy. It constitutes a novitiate,

in which every man suffers equally, and every man is rewarded according to his performance, moving toward a common goal under an impartial, impersonal command. The man who could successfully undergo this novitiate, reasoned Thayer, would have found both himself and the spark of leadership. Time has proven him to be right.

Thayer's methodology was that of application. That is, the student studied—and today studies—principles, is shown their application, and must be prepared to demonstrate his knowledge not once a week, or a month or a semester, but every day.

To carry this into effect Thayer instituted the system of dividing each class into small sections for each subject; from fifteen to twenty men at most and often less, a sectional grouping in effect today. And this practice included another Thayer refinement which was—and still is, for that matter—revolutionary in most of our scholastic systems.

For the Thayer system is not that of a mental convoy moving at the speed of the slowest unit, but rather a race, in which individuals strive to the extent of their respective capabilities. The students, in each subject, shift monthly from section to section in accordance with their grades. The last or lowest section—the "goats"—covers adequately the particular subject. On the other hand, as the student mounts, his proficiency is given scope to expand, until the highest section covers ground far beyond the minimum.

As result, no student is bored because he is intellectually ahead of his fellows; nor does he, on the other hand, flounder because he is far behind them (unless, of course, he finds himself unequal to the task, in which case he leaves the Academy).

The student in the section room participates in the instruction, instead of being merely the passive recipient of lectures. It is not enough for him to know the answers; he must also be able to express himself in an orderly, logical manner, before a critical audience. He has, too, a very definite responsibility towards his daily work. Preparation of study assignments is a military duty; no excuse except illness is accepted for non-performance of the daily academic tasks, thoroughly, and on time.

The Tactical Department, as Thayer instituted it, and as it is today, is responsible for inculcation of discipline and of the techniques of military affairs. A thing apart from academics, it is yet combined with it in harmonious whole.

Other Thayer establishments are wor-

thy of mention. One is the Academic Board—consisting of the Superintendent, Commandant of Cadets and the Professors heading the respective academic departments. Superintendents would come and go, Thayer felt; so too would Commandants. But the Professors would be permanent; their influence lasting in the maintenance and constant revision upwards of the curriculum.

Instructors, assisting the Professors, were—and are—detailed for short periods of years, from the Army's officer corps. (Present policy is to detail such instructors only after they have pursued intensive courses of graduate instruction in civilian colleges and universities.) Thus, Thayer planned, the lifeblood of the academic instruction would be refreshed. He contemplated, too, the inclusion on the faculty of nongraduates—military and civilian—when academic requirements necessitated. This course is pursued today, bearing in mind Thayer's own injunction with reference to improvements: "Haste should be made slowly [but] . . . nothing should remain static, and all human things are imperfect."

The Board of Visitors—leading educators, legislators and laymen, invited each year to inspect and make recommendations for the betterment of the Academy—was another Thayer institution. He firmly believed in opening the windows wide to the fresh air of informed public opinion.

All this educational system rests, we have said, upon a solid base of probity. This is West Point's Honor System, permeating the entire Corps; a simple thing, yet not easy to define. As evolved by Thayer, it consists in the basic premise that a cadet *does not* lie, cheat or steal. One may say, and it would be true, that a cadet's word is his bond. And yet that broad statement is not quite broad enough to cover all that lies within the Honor System.

Some people unfamiliar with West Point believe that the Honor System is a species of tattletale Gestapo. Others—if they think about it at all—look upon it as the ritual of an adolescent secret society. Finally, there are unfortunately some who—themselves afflicted by the "What is there in it for me?" complex—just cynically say it isn't so; there can be no such thing. For such there is but one answer: Ask any cadet.

The Honor System is a code of ethics which permits two roommates to take exactly the same examination on two different days, yet prevents the earlier examinee from discussing his experiences in any manner whatsoever with the man

who has not yet taken the examination.

It is a code which takes for granted the truthfulness of the man who gives the simple statement, "All Right!" for the legality of his presence, absence, or occupation, when challenged; yet on the other hand requires his forthright, voluntary report, should his act—though it might otherwise remain undetected—involve a breaking of regulations after his word had been given.

It is a code which insists that a man report his best friend for a violation of

honor, since if he were to condone it, he would himself be dishonorable. And the arbiters of this code are not the authorities of the Military Academy, but the men of the Corps themselves. The disciplinary authority of the Academy enters only after an allegation of the breaking of the code occurs, and then by investigation, with due legal regard to the rights of the man concerned.

Individual integrity, then, is the basis of the Honor System. It is not, *per se*, a means for disciplining cadets. The free

Battle Monument at Trophy Point stands as a reminder that "Duty, Honor, Country" has been sustained by blood shed on the nation's battlefields.



will of the individual is not affected; mark that well. Should a cadet decide deliberately to break a regulation, he may take that chance. If caught, he will be punished. This is no violation of honor. A violation of the code would be that he quibbled or lied or cheated, either to attain his end or avoid punishment.

This West Point code of honor, guarded jealously by cadet and graduate alike, is a precious thing. Upon it is built the entire structure of that all-embracing hall of man: Character.

This man Sylvanus Thayer built well. He selected with care the faculty who would operate and control his educational system; some of these men were of his own cultivation. Of them his happiest choice (and one says this without in any way minimizing the achievements of that brilliant coterie of Professors who through the years have put their stamp on generation after generation of West Pointers) was Dennis Hart Mahan, Class of 1824, the son of an Irish immigrant.

Today Mahan's reputation, unlike that of his illustrious son, Alfred Thayer Mahan, is almost entirely obscured. And that is too bad, for what the younger Mahan did for sea power his father before him had done for ground power.

Dennis Hart Mahan, Professor of Military Engineering and of the Art of War at West Point from 1830 to his death in 1871, instilled into the minds of generations of West Pointers, and through them into our entire military thought and training, those basic concepts of fire and movement which have dominated American strategical and tactical training since first tested in the crucible of the War Between the States.

The essence of Mahan's teachings on war was a flexibility of mind which could seize upon and use new weapons and techniques while never forgetting, as he put it, "celerity, that secret of success."

Supremely conversant with the art of fortification, he had learned from history that dependence on strong points alone, without reliance on movement and maneuver, had spelled ruin from the time of the Great Wall of China. So it was mobile warfare that Mahan taught; the war of movement, the spirit of the offensive. To get the analogy we have only to recall the fallacious Maginot Line complex of pre-World War II days, and its disastrous consequences.

A protege of Thayer, who had marked his potentialities since his entrance at West Point, Mahan made no pretense of evolving new theories. He was pre-

senting to his pupils the common denominator of leadership in war, as garnered from his four years of intensive study abroad (1826 to 1830) and his incessant research into the operations of the Great Captains of the past.

His analyses proved to his satisfaction that war was fluid, but that it proceeded from bases and lines of communication. The spade, implementing the terrain, went hand in hand with musket and bayonet. Principles, he felt, governed the art of war; the application only of those principles changed, in step with technological developments.

Mobility, surprise, boldness, brought success. So did the principle of the objective—the end to be gained. And a simple plan of campaign, with the field commander on the spot given *carte blanche* to solve his problems, was Mahan's recipe, as he rolled off the lessons of the past.

"No great success can be hoped for in war," preached and wrote Mahan, "in which rapid movements do not enter as an element. Even the very elements of Nature seem to array themselves against the slow and over-prudent general. . . ."

"In the presence of an enemy who having lost his communications, is entirely disorganized and demoralized . . . we have only to throw our forces into the midst of these broken-up fractions to determine them to fly. We may here attempt any blow; no movements can fail to turn out well except those which are too slow and methodical. . . ."

Mahan, of course, measured speed by the yardstick of his own horse-and-buggy days and his oft-repeated quotation from Marshal Saxe: "The secret of success lies in the soldiers' legs." But it was lightning war for those times, and the validity of his maxims was proven on the field by captains like Grant, Lee, Jackson, Sherman, Sheridan, Jubal Early and Wilson.

The Civil War was a West Pointers' war. Men of West Point led both sides in fifty-five of its sixty important battles; of the remaining five, a graduate commanded one or the other of the opposing forces. These men were Mahan's pupils or—as in the case of Lee—admirers of Mahan. His military treatises were studied avidly by both sides. Actually, his books were pirated by Southern publishers, so great was the demand in the Confederate armies.

This Civil War became for the rest of the world not only a case history of leadership in battle, but also a signpost down the road to *Blitzkrieg*—lightning war. The lessons learned in that struggle

of brother against brother would be studied abroad, would influence European military thinking.

Other men on other fields put Mahan's teachings to good use. The German use of railroads in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866; Roberts in South Africa; Allenby at Third Gaza and again at Megiddo; Wavell in Libya against Graziani; the Nazi blitz that flashed through France; Rommel (student of Jackson) against both British and ourselves in North Africa; all these and many more stem from the study of the Civil War.

Carried from West Point's halls and insinuated, in one form or another, in our own Army schools, Mahan's precepts would be translated into that doctrine of fire and movement which, on World War II fields, would finally carry to victory Americans who knew not the name of Dennis Hart Mahan.

These men would be led by another generation of West Pointers, themselves gripped by the "far-off hold" of the Long Gray Line that in the past had contributed so much to the nation's benefit in warfare and technology.

Like their forebears, these West Pointers and the youngsters coming now behind them and proving themselves in Korea, are of mixed breed; a selection from the length and breadth of the nation.

And that brings us to the question of what do farmer boys Grant, Pershing and Bradley have in common with patriars Lee and MacArthur? What link binds artisan's son Mahan with a Du Pont or a Horace Porter of silver-spoon ancestry? What kinship between Goethals, the Flemish woodworker's son, and Bliss, the college professor's boy?

Certainly it is neither common ancestry nor similar home environment. We may then reject heredity as a major factor in shaping these men's careers. If their performances follow any set pattern, if we find in them any outstanding and recurring elements, we can come to but one conclusion:

It is the one influence they all share in common—the character-moulding and indoctrination of West Point.

West Point moves into its sesquicentennial year as our nation faces yet another crisis, perhaps the greatest in its existence. We may rest confident that the men of West Point will continue to carry out their mission, loyal, as ever, to Duty, Honor, Country. To their capable leadership the nation must, until the millennium comes, turn in the future as it has in the past for the arbitrament of war.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY



JONATHAN WILLIAMS 15 Apr 1802-20 June 1820 21 July 1820-24 Mar 1824 2 Apr 1824-26 July 1827 25 July 1827-1 July 1830 1 July 1830-1 Sep 1832
JOSEPH C. SWIFT 1 July 1824-24 Mar 1824 2 Apr 1824-26 July 1827 25 July 1827-1 July 1830 1 July 1830-1 Sep 1832
ALDEN PARTRIDGE 2 Apr 1824-26 July 1827 25 July 1827-1 July 1830 1 July 1830-1 Sep 1832
SYLVANUS TRAYER 1 July 1830-1 Sep 1832
RENE E. BOGUSSEY 1 Sep 1832-15 Aug 1840 15 Aug 1840-1 Sep 1842
RICHARD DELAFIELD 1 Sep 1840-1 Sep 1842
HENRY BREWSTER 1 Sep 1842-1 Sep 1844



ROBERT E. LEE 1 Sep 1842-21 Mar 1845
JOHN C. BARNARD 21 Mar 1845-5 Sep 1848
PIERRE G. T. BEAUREGARD 26 Jan 1848-20 Jan 1850
ALEXANDER H. COWMAN 1 Mar 1850-5 July 1853
ZEALOUS S. TOWER 5 July 1853-2 Sep 1854
GEORGE W. CULLUM 2 Sep 1854-29 Aug 1858



THOMAS G. PITCHER 29 Aug 1858-1 Sep 1871
THOMAS H. RUGER 1 Sep 1871-1 Sep 1874
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD 1 Sep 1874-24 Jan 1881 21 Jan 1881-1 Sep 1883
OLIVER C. HOWARD 1 Sep 1883-1 Sep 1885
WESLEY BERRITT 1 Sep 1885-1 Sep 1887
JOHN C. PARKS 25 Aug 1887-24 June 1890 25 Aug 1890-21 Mar 1892
JOHN G. WILSON 21 Mar 1892-21 Mar 1894



OSWALD H. ERNST 21 Mar 1892-21 Aug 1895
ALBERT L. WILLS 21 Aug 1895-21 Aug 1898
HUGH L. SCOTT 21 Aug 1898-21 Aug 1899
THOMAS H. HARRY 21 Aug 1899-21 Aug 1902
CLARENCE P. TOWNHOLEY 21 Aug 1902-24 June 1904
JOHN RIDDLE 1 July 1904-21 Mar 1907



SAMUEL E. TILLMAN 12 June 1907-11 June 1910 12 June 1910-24 June 1922
DOUGLASS MONTGOMERY 1 July 1922-29 Mar 1926 26 Mar 1926-5 Oct 1927 23 Oct 1927-23 Feb 1928 26 Feb 1928-29 Apr 1932 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936
FRED W. GLADEN 26 Mar 1926-5 Oct 1927 23 Oct 1927-23 Feb 1928 26 Feb 1928-29 Apr 1932 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936
MERON B. STEWART 26 Mar 1926-5 Oct 1927 23 Oct 1927-23 Feb 1928 26 Feb 1928-29 Apr 1932 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936
EDWIN B. WINANS 26 Feb 1928-29 Apr 1932 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936
WILLIAM E. SMITH 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936
WILLIAM B. CONNOR 1 May 1932-17 Jan 1936



JAY L. BENEDET 1 Feb 1936-17 Mar 1940
ROBERT L. EICKELBERGER 18 Mar 1940-11 Jan 1942
FRANCIS G. WILST 13 Jan 1942-4 Sep 1945
MAXWELL S. TAYLOR 4 Sep 1945-27 Jan 1948
BRYANT E. MOORE 26 Jan 1948-15 Jan 1951
FREDERICK A. IRVING 27 Jan 1951-



Colonel C. V. Clifton, Jr.

WPP

A Pointer looks at the . . .

THIS is about the West Point Protective Association, a mythical organization which seems to have suffered through a century-and-a-half of red tape, wars, and the praise and scorn of those who are not members.

I had served four years as a cadet, and almost ten years as an artilleryman before I heard about the WPPA, of which I was supposedly a *bona fide* member.

Now this is a hell of a note. If there is something in the Army (or the Air Force) to which I am entitled, I want to know it. This so-called association of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy is alleged to protect its membership from hard jobs, insure their promotions, guarantee them prestige, and give each member some advantage over nonmember contemporaries in the service.

If there were such an association I wanted to be a member. After all, I was one of those who became a captain in 1940 and waited until December 1941 for the pay that should go with the rank. Evidently, this protective association had not been functioning too well in those years.

Because I had regularly paid my dues to the Army Athletic Association, I first wrote them for a WPPA card. Not in that department, they told me. And in the return letter, it was strongly hinted that so far as they were concerned, a first duty of any such protective association would be to assure the Academy of successive victories over the Naval Academy.

I sat down and wrote to The Adjutant General. These are the boys, I said, who have a form for everything, including WD AGO Form 602-1 for a baptismal certificate. Any outfit that had a form for membership to Heaven could certainly produce a card for a protective association.

But The Adjutant General gave a written reply that was firm, concise, indig-

nant and negative. (In some officer's handwriting the AG even included a few earthy comments to the effect that I might be "off my rocker.") "P.S.," The Adjutant General wrote me, "you must be joking. If there was going to be any protection around here, it would be in our department. You have made an administrative error, which will be duly noted by Career Management (Arty)."

The friendly "P.S." gave me an idea. I began to review the history of this business, to see if somewhere along the line we hadn't missed a good thing.

I FIRST checked the war records of the Academy to see what the score was for World War II. I found that during the war the Army, and the included Air Corps, expanded to more than 954,000 officers, and the total in service from West Point exclusive of the class of 1945 (which was too late for combat) was 8,962. It was a little puzzling to me that this less than one per cent could effectively gang up on the others—especially since at least 2,000 of them were second and first lieutenants. My brief investigation revealed that the battle death rate per 1,000 among West Pointers was 54.3 (exclusive of the class of '45). The battle death rate of all male officers was 37.5 per 1,000.

As a recruiting inducement for WPPA, these figures were, at the best, discouraging. So I turned to the general officers promotion. Certainly there would be a wide advantage in this field.

Well, the statistics look pretty good. Now I didn't expect to find any generals in the classes of '42, '43, '44, or '45, even in the Air Force, so I have just checked up on the prewar graduates. After we had gathered back into the fold 186 retired West Pointers, and more than 460 from civil life, we had 7,198 prewar grads on active duty. Almost ten per cent of these served as general officers.

This began to look like an advantage to me, so I got out the thick reading glass. When Pearl Harbor was hit, 396 of these generals-to-be had already served

twenty-five years or more. Well, it would seem that if there is going to be anyone in this corporation who gets the top spot on the board of directors, it should be some guy who had been with the company long enough to get his silver anniversary watch. So the WPPA didn't seem unusually active here.

The records also showed that a lot of other officers who had been around twenty-five years or more were also made generals. Some of the finest had come up from the enlisted ranks, and others from the National Guard and Reserves. (Don't noise this around, but a few of them actually came from the Naval Academy.)

The other 380 members of the WPPA who got their stars were scattered through the class of 1917 to the class of 1937. In these twenty-one classes, there were about 5,000 graduates on active duty so I figured that 380 generals weren't too many. Any kind of an institution which was devoted to a single profession should be able to turn out 380 of the leaders when they had 5,000 in the business. So I was beginning to doubt this protective association idea.

NEVERTHELESS, I argued with myself, there must be something to this business of an association. When Thomas Jefferson signed the Act establishing USMA on 16 March 1802, he must have had some idea of what the officers this Academy was going to produce would do.

What this growing country needed at that time was engineers, and West Point produced them. As I looked back over the records, I noted that the first two graduates got a really short course: seven months. Joseph Gardner Swift became a civil engineer, and attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in 1814, twelve years after he graduated. He was the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army from 1812 to 1818 and Ex-officio Superintendent of the Academy during that time. He resigned in 1818 and finished out a career in engineer-

(Continued on page 34)

COLONEL C. V. CLIFTON, JR., Artillery, is a member of the Class of 1936, United States Military Academy.

PA

Major General H. W. Blakeley



. . . and so does a Setter

It is a hell of a note, to use a phrase from Colonel Clifton's adjacent article, that one of the alleged victims of the West Point Protective Association, given an opportunity to lower the boom (a Naval Academy phrase, no doubt), thinks that the millions of the taxpayers' dollars which have gone into the U. S. Military Academy in the last 150 years have been a good investment. Incidentally, this is considerable of an admission when it is realized that West Point has produced only about 18,000 officers in its whole history as against the fact that there are right now nearly 125,000 officers on active duty with the Army.

It would, of course, be easy to argue the case for the money spent on West Point in comparison with some other government expenditures. But the case for the Military Academy must be based primarily not on dollars but on the intangibles—things of the spirit which are hard to prove.

In matters such as promotion and assignments, it has never done any officer any harm to belong to Colonel Clifton's mythical society, or more precisely, to be a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy. That is as it should be, if the Academy has any worth at all; the question is whether the Pointers have had an unfair advantage as against what the Navy calls "Mustangs." (The Army has no equivalent term; it might use "Setters.")

Some West Point classes might be looked at, and a cynical conclusion drawn. Bradley and Eisenhower of 1915 attained five stars; their classmates McNarney and Van Fleet made the full-general grade, several more are lieutenant generals, and most of the class rate being addressed as "general." Did membership in the WPPA contribute to this record? Probably, but the basic unfairness, if any, was not so much a result of being or not being a graduate

of West Point as it was in the Army-wide custom of making acquaintance more potent than official records. I cannot document that statement, but it might be a worth-while study for a War College committee. There were many cases during World War II, where a newly appointed commander was allowed to procure the assignment of officers to his command with little regard for the disruption caused in the unit from which they were drawn or for their efficiency and qualifications. How many officers qualified in Oriental languages served in the European commands, and how many graduates of French and German military schools were sent to the Far East?

Incidentally, the Assistant Chiefs of Staff for Personnel from January 1942 to 1951 were, without exception, not graduates of West Point, and General Marshall, the most potent individual in regard to promotions from 1939 to 1945, was a VMI man.

THE product of West Point is, on the average, a particularly competent individual. He is the product of nationwide selection initially, but not, unfortunately, to the extent that he ought to be because many congressmen appoint cadets on a basis of friendship or political advantage rather than as the result of competitive examinations. Even so, only about two-thirds of the candidates who pass entrance examinations (a considerable hurdle regardless of how the candidates were selected) survive the four years and get a diploma. Because the Pointer is scholastically above average (and examinations of graduates of the classes of 1948, '49, and '50 compared with a control group of liberal arts college seniors prove that he is) he is likely to be intolerant of fellow officers who are dumber, less well-educated, or, in the case of National Guard, Reserve and temporary officers, less able to concentrate on military matters. Worse, he tends to advocate procedures in technical matters such as gunnery, which are too complex for wartime troops.

With these natural tendencies to overcome, the Pointer has the additional hazard, common to all minorities, of having his whole group condemned by the actions of one individual. The wartime temporary officer, particularly, has relatively few contacts with West Pointers. If one of them seems to be several kinds of an SOB, the temporary officer will inevitably regard him as typical of all Academy graduates.

In his relations with his fellow non-graduate Regulars, the West Pointer is more apt to be judged as an individual, and, WPPA or no WPPA, I think this works both ways. Certainly, in the years that I served on various posts with many West Pointers, I did not feel that I was being treated as an outsider. It is significant, I think, that some half-dozen times, on the occasion of the annual West Point dinners, my wife was invited by some West Pointer's wife to play bridge or go to a movie on the mistaken assumption that I was a graduate and would be at the dinner. Socially, at least, the distinction between graduates and non-graduates was not a strong one in my time.

THE West Pointer is expected to set for the whole Army standards of duty, honor, professional knowledge, discipline and courage. The fact that the West Pointers have been subjected to the influences, during the most impressionable period of their lives, not only of the staff and faculty of the Academy, but, equally important, those of the Corps of Cadets itself, makes them a group that has been habituated to definite standards. Even as a minority of the officer corps of the Regular Army they provide a heaven which it would be difficult or impossible to obtain from a less centralized source. It is not that officers from the civilian colleges or from the ranks are any less honest, able, or courageous. The point is that in an Army that is spread around the world, the effect of an institution that constantly emphasizes duty, honor and country in the training of its young men is an influence

MAJOR GENERAL H. W. BLAKELEY, retired, entered the Regular Army in 1917 by way of the Organized Reserve Corps.

MAY, 1952

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for good that could hardly be equalled by any other means.

It is only one man's experience, but never in my service did I ask a West Pointer a question that was answered untruthfully or evasively even though the reply was to the officer's disadvantage. Never, in combat, did I see a graduate shirk a dangerous job or fail to make a complete, all-out effort to carry out an order given to him.

I said at the beginning of this piece that the values of West Point can be summed up only in terms of spiritual things. The spirit of West Point sometimes shines clearly in a mere "yes, sir" as the following story will indicate, but not prove.

It happened on the most crucial day of the Battle of the Bulge. At the time, I was the artillery commander of the 4th Infantry Division which had come down from Hurtgen Forest to take over a "quiet sector" in front of Luxembourg City. Four days after the move was completed, the Germans struck. Our initial dispositions had given priority to defense of the approaches to the city, which was not only an important road center, but contained the headquarters of General Bradley's 12th Army Group. The vital part of our sector was manned primarily by the 12th Infantry. Its direct support battalion was the 42d Field Ar-

tillery commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas I. Edgar, Class of 1930, USMA. Edgar, a quiet, self-effacing officer who will be embarrassed by this story, had brought his battalion overseas under something of a cloud. The 4th Division had spent a rather long period in Florida practicing amphibious operations. There was little opportunity for normal artillery training. When we were ordered to Camp Jackson for a few weeks before going overseas, we were also notified that the artillery battalions would be given the AGF tests while there. Edgar's battalion was the first to arrive, and was immediately sent to the range, which no one in the outfit had ever seen before. It was a tough combination of circumstances, the battalion got overanxious and flunked the tests. After the rest of the artillery had been given and passed the tests, the 42d was given another chance. This time they passed, but a doubt about the efficiency of the battalion was created which was not entirely dissipated by its fine performances at Utah Beach, Cherbourg, during the Breakout, and in the Hurtgen Forest.

Now, in front of Luxembourg City, the 42d was the key battalion. As the 12th Infantry, resisting stubbornly, was pushed back, I authorized Edgar to displace two of his batteries to the rear in order to have more flexibility in massing

fires. This was done successfully, and I was on my way in a jeep to visit Edgar when I was stopped with a warning that I was running into Germans, and that I could not get to Edgar's command post.

I went back to the CP of an artillery group that was supporting us, and got through to Edgar on the telephone. He immediately asked permission to move his CP. He said that he was defending it with his own artillerymen, and that he thought there were Germans behind him. I asked him two questions: "Do you have communications with the CP of the 12th Infantry?" and "Do you have communication with all three of your batteries and with the division artillery fire direction center?" He said that he did, in each case, and he, of course, had telephone communication with the group CP that I was talking from. If he moved, we might lose control of the whole artillery capability of stopping the German attack.

Reluctantly, I told him: "You'll have to stick." There was a moment of silence, then Edgar replied "Yes, sir." He did stick and it was certainly an important factor in holding the south shoulder of the Bulge, and in keeping the Germans out of Luxembourg City.

As I said, it doesn't prove a thing. But I think that simple "Yes, sir" had its beginnings at West Point.

A Pointer looks at the WPPA

(Continued from page 32)
ing in civil life. His classmate, Simon Magruder Levy, resigned on account of sickness in 1805, and died two years later.

From this beginning, the Academy furnished engineers, and soldiers, for the founding of a new country. By 1814, there were 120 graduates who had received courses of training and study ranging from seven months to two years, with the average about a year and a half.

Since those first graduates, there have been a total of 18,491. More than 27,000 have entered the Academy, but the academic mortality is high. The graduates, and many of the ex-cadets who did not graduate have filled a wide variety of posts in civil life. One was President of the United States. Another was President of the Confederate States. Of topical interest, so far three have been presidential candidates.

The available records show that West

Pointers have filled many civil and governmental positions with distinction, including Cabinet posts, positions in business and industry, as clergymen and physicians, as educators and attorneys, as merchants, bankers, editors, engineers, and farmers.

The graduates of USMA point with special pride to Goethals, and the construction of the Panama Canal; Bonneville, who prepared the first extensive report on the topography and resources of the Far West; Marcy, in the Red River country; Comstock, who mapped the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; Bache, who supervised the mapping of our coast; and Wheeler, who conceived and carried out the idea of a systematic topographical survey of the United States.

From all these factual data and much more, it began to be clear to me that the WPPA was an association of men with a wide variety of talents, who generally had been given a sound technical

and flexible education at West Point.

These men had gone to school "free"—on the government. It is true, of course, that up until World War I, the cadets used to whip out into the snows of the Hudson Highlands at reveille and crack the ice off the bucket to get "wash water," but isn't that a small price to pay for the privilege? And according to the performance record, by and large they had served their country well, in war and in peace.

Well, of course by now you've guessed the answer.

The day a plebe goes to his first formation on the Plain at West Point and raises his right hand to swear that he "will support the Constitution of the United States and bear true allegiance to the National Government . . ." he is joining the West Point Protective Association.

But it's not for his protection. It's for the nation's.

HOW STRONG IS TITO'S ARMY?

Tito's soldiers are tough-fibered, his officers experienced. With modern U. S. equipment the Yugoslav Army could become a strong barrier to Soviet expansion in Southeast Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel M. N. Kadick

SUPPORTERS of a sympathetic United States policy towards the reorientation of Yugoslavia to the West justify their stand by drawing attention to Tito's performance during World War II. They say without being challenged that Tito's army during World War II kept pinned down in Yugoslavia about seventeen German divisions, six Croatian quis-

ling divisions and six Bulgarian divisions. This adds up to twenty-nine enemy divisions, or about 300,000 enemy soldiers that Tito kept frustrated.

Today Yugoslavia, once called the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, is officially known as the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia. Though a Communist State that until 1948 carried with it the tag of "Soviet satellite," the United States has indicated its belief that Yugoslavia will again resist aggression by signing on 8 January of this year, a pact with Yugoslavia designed to promote Yugoslavian economic stability and "strengthen mutual security and individual defense against aggression." This is the only such agreement that the United States has made with a Communist government. Both military and political factors were considered before the pact was signed. The most significant of all was "Titoism."

The visit to Yugoslavia in recent months of General J. Lawton Collins and Mr. Averell Harriman is indicative of the distance Yugoslavia has traveled in establishing ties with the Western democracies, militarily, politically, and economically, from the time of its defection from the Soviet orbit in 1948. Following General Collins' visit, the announcement was made in the press that United States advisory military personnel would be sent to Yugoslavia in connection with the military aid we are now sending to that country. This reorientation of Yugoslavia has been facili-



Marshal Tito

John R. McDermott, courtesy Lee Reporter

tated by the fundamental fact that Yugoslavia is of considerable military significance for several different reasons. First, it is important because of the actual military force that it represents; second, because of its strategic location; and third, because of the international significance of Yugoslavia's reorientation since 1948.

Yugoslavia's standing military forces have been popularly estimated as being anywhere from thirty-two to thirty-five divisions. This is within the bounds of credence when we collate this with available information, such as the size of the population and the size of the Yugoslav Army in 1939 under compulsory military service.

The present estimated size of the population is approximately sixteen million. In 1939 a military service law required every male Yugoslav citizen to serve eighteen months from the year in which his twenty-first birthday fell. Available data reveal that there were in 1939, fifty-three infantry regiments, ten cavalry regiments and thirty-three artillery regiments. Additionally there were independent heavy artillery formations and pioneer and engineering regiments. With this base, pre-World War II Yugoslav officials stated they could mobilize a force of 1,500,000 men. With a larger population today, despite war losses, there is every reason to be-

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lieve that Tito maintains at least as large and very probably a much larger standing force than existed in 1939.

YUGOSLAVIA is an under-developed agricultural country and has not had sources from which to obtain modern military equipment since 1948. This is partly compensated for by the fact that the Yugoslav soldier is a determined and courageous fighter and is particularly skilled at partisan warfare as proven by his performance in World War II.

The people who make up present-day Yugoslavia have fought for freedom for centuries. They have struggled for their independence against the Turks, the Austrians, the Germans, and domestic tyrants of various sorts. They have been rated as the strongest individualists of all the Balkan peoples.

Look at a map of Europe and you will appreciate the strategic location of Yugoslavia. The ability of Yugoslavia to remain free of Soviet domination is important to the West. The primary fact here is that Yugoslavia borders on four Soviet satellites: Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania. Soviet troops are stationed in Hungary and

Rumania. Yugoslavia thus is a buffer state.

Unlike Sweden, which also adjoins the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia provides tempting routes for invasion from the east. The Vardar Valley provides the best approach to Greece. Loss of the Ljubljana Gap would seriously imperil the security of Italy. The ending of support from Yugoslavia was a great factor in bringing the guerrilla war in Greece to a successful conclusion. Yugoslavia occupies almost the entire eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea and control of that country is important in the defense of the Mediterranean.

Yugoslavia is also important as a result of its position in the international political arena. The defection of Tito from the Soviet orbit is one of the more significant developments that have taken place in international politics since World War II. The impact of Titoism on Soviet imperialism has been compared to Martin Luther's influence on sixteenth century Europe. Hamilton Fish Armstrong in *Tito and Goliath* compares his influence more to that of Henry VIII. Though no wives are involved, the purposes, he says, in both cases are

more hierarchical than theological. It is yet too early to tell whether the comparisons are valid. It is certainly true that Tito's heresy has had a tremendous impact on international Communism. In fact, as a result of Tito's break with the Cominform, it is unlikely that international Communism will ever be the same. The Soviet brand of Communism never recognized any deviation from Communist-international solidarity. That solidarity was challenged by Tito and so successfully that the heretic is a mortal enemy of the Cominform.

WHAT of Tito's army? How strong is it? Could it resist attack from the East with any chance of success?

Among its other attributes, Yugoslavia is reported to possess the strongest single army of any country on the continent of Europe, outside the Soviet Union. Despite this the Yugoslav military picture contains a number of ambiguities.

Available information indicates that the Yugoslav army is being maintained at a high standard of efficiency by energetic and capable officers. It is well trained, particularly for guerrilla warfare. It is the belief of many Western observers that if Yugoslavia were to be attacked today, the Yugoslav army would

Like Tito himself, these well-dressed Yugoslav trainees are physically powerful and accustomed to hard living—a combination that makes good soldiers.





not make an effort to defend the country's frontiers against superior forces but would fight delaying actions and then carry on a long guerrilla war in the mountains. Tito's views on this strategy haven't been made public.

Yugoslavia's immediate defense problem concerns her immediate neighbors, the former Axis satellites now under control of the Soviet Union: Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. Many reports have stated that these countries have been arming above the levels permitted by the peace treaties of 1947.

Those treaties permitted these three countries together to have armed forces not to exceed 273,500 men. In a statement made to the Yugoslav Parliament on 28 December 1950, Marshal Tito asserted that the armies of the three countries, including all their armed forces at that time, totaled 660,000 men, compared with the Yugoslav armed forces of 500,000 men.

It has also been reported from Belgrade that the three neighboring satellites together have received from the Soviet Union at least a thousand tanks and large quantities of artillery. It is also believed that there are six Soviet divisions in Hungary and Rumania in addition to air units. The Soviet Union has said that the forces in Rumania are needed to keep open their lines of communications to the Soviet zone of Austria.

The lack of modern military equip-

ment gives Tito grave concern. Yugoslavia does not have heavy industry to make its own. It explored the possibility of purchasing arms from the West during the early stages of its reorientation but the Yugoslav international balance of trade precluded anything but small purchases. But Tito was for a long time reluctant to ask for military assistance from the Western powers. Finally in April of 1951, he "informally" requested military aid from the United States, Britain, and France.

THE Yugoslav government has been more concerned over the economic health of its country than the state of its armaments. The Yugoslavs know well that they cannot remain militarily strong in the face of economic deterioration. They know that through economic collapse they can be defeated without a shot being fired by their enemies or by themselves. Tito has addressed himself to the country's principal economic problems in typically Communist fashion: collectivizing the land, and adopting a Five Year Plan.

These two typical enterprises explain a great deal about the economic situation today. Since Yugoslavia is essentially a peasant country, resentment that developed against the collectivization program has attained major proportions. Members of the collective farms, who only recently fought a losing battle to resume their status as independent farm-

ers, acted this past harvest season to slow up the compulsory deliveries of grain to the state.

Tito has told the peasants that the democratic process as envisioned by the Yugoslav Communist Party had nothing in common with Western democracy and would not tolerate any organized opposition. Any opponents of the regime would be treated forcibly if they continued to obstruct the establishment of socialism.

Tito's ability to tour his country and speak to the peasants is unique in the annals of Communist dictatorships. It explains a great deal about the strength of his leadership. Tito has indicated his belief that revolutions dry up and become reactionary if the leaders lose contact with the people. The Yugoslavs claim that the Soviet leaders no longer know or care what the Soviet people think. Tito is the only head of a Communist state who dares make annual visits to various parts of his country. Though he holds a controversial position as leader of a Communist regime, Tito is nonetheless greatly admired for the bold way he has defied the Soviet Union.

Stemming from the determined opposition of the peasants, the Yugoslav Government announced at the first of this year that it was re-examining its entire policy of land collectivization with the idea of finding a new solution to the problem of increasing production. The government hopes to transform the existing collectives into organizations more acceptable to the peasants by giving them greater benefits and a greater sense of participation by the peasants.

The primary purpose of the Five Year Plan is to make Yugoslavia econom-

Although Southeast Europe is not ideal tank country Tito needs more armor.





Trainees prepare an artillery piece for firing. These men appear to be warmly clothed and well fed, suggesting that Tito gives his soldiers preferred treatment.

ically self-sufficient. Though rich in minerals, output of the mines has been lower than expected because of antiquated machinery and methods. Furthermore, the export of metals has been tied up with debts incurred to buy machinery. In general, the Five Year Plan provided for a rate of industrialization which far exceeded the country's ability to earn foreign exchange which also meant ability to buy foreign equipment. Furthermore, the country was unable to produce skilled labor and administrators fast enough to keep pace with the ambitious plan.

The Five Year Plan was originally based on dubious assumptions. Yugoslavia initially planned to receive its equipment from the East, whereas the Eastern bloc itself was short of industrial equipment. When the defection came to pass, the ambitious plan ground to a halt; not without creating a great deal of resentment on the part of the people because of the increased sacrifices it created.

It has been stated by some students of Yugoslavia that the single greatest achievement of Tito's government has been its skill in bringing about a reconciliation of the Croats and Serbs. Whether these old internal cleavages are merely lying dormant at the present time, we do not know. Though repression has been eased considerably, the government does not tolerate any opposition to its policies and active opponents such as pro-Cominform Communists are subject to police state restrictions.

Observers report a substantial improvement in Yugoslavia's domestic atmos-

phere in the past year. The curbing of powers of the police, adoption of a new criminal code, political and economic improvements, have all tended to improve the domestic scene. There has been a return to a partial system of free trading in food and an attempt to realign the internal price structure based on real values. These improvements are relative and whether they will emerge as a long-term trend, we do not know at this time. With substantial military and economic assistance arriving from the United States, Yugoslav leaders look at their defense problem with optimism.

It has been reported that Tito is an incorrigible practical joker. The story goes that once during the war when German troops were so close to the guerrilla headquarters that Tito was in considerable danger of capture, he decided to play a joke on an American visitor. An aide, acting on Tito's instructions, rushed in while they were eating dinner to announce that the Germans were upon them. Tito went through the motions of preparing for flight and then revealed his joke by laughing heartily when he saw his guest also preparing for a hasty departure.

Marshal Tito is now doing business with us and is upholding his Communist principles at the same time. Perhaps he considers this to be a practical joke and is deriving considerable amusement out of the fact that he has shown that the United States is willing to support a Communist regime and that the Soviet Union is perfectly willing to destroy another Communist regime. He has indeed

displayed that the practical realities of power override many concepts of social or political theory.

When the Tito-Stalin rupture suddenly exploded before an astounded world, there was considerable confusion at first as to how this startling event should be interpreted. Some authorities suspected that the whole thing was a sham. Our own official observers assessed the situation correctly, and policy makers received the proper information upon which to make a sound decision. The alternate courses of action that faced the United States were whether to do nothing and thus help the Soviet Union crush Tito, or take positive action to assist Yugoslavia. The break with Moscow was the result of fundamental disagreements. While the Soviet Union and its satellites were blockading, threatening, and vilifying Tito, the United States and other Western powers were reconsidering their policies with regard to Yugoslavia.

Moscow initiated the showdown with Tito without apparently realizing how it would turn out. Something went wrong with the Soviet intelligence system, though its sources of information were numerous. The headquarters of the Cominform was in Belgrade. Scores of Soviet diplomats, army officers, agents, and specialists of all kinds had been swarming over Yugoslavia since before World War II ended. They as well as the top Soviet leaders were so convinced of the Soviet Union's infallibility and omnipotence that they failed to analyze the facts behind Tito. These were the facts that helped competent Western observers to accurately assess the genuineness of the break.

From the very beginning of their coming to power, the Communist leaders in Yugoslavia had reason to believe that their relationship with the Soviet Union was considerably different than was the relationship between the other Communist countries of eastern Europe and Moscow. The Yugoslav Communist Party, more than any Communist party in the world, was the creation of one man, Tito. The Yugoslav Communists have known no other leadership but Tito's. He received little or no assistance from Moscow towards the attainment of his position, though the Red Army was an important factor in the final expulsion of the Germans. Unlike other Communist leaders, Tito did not arrive after the victory was over, to form and then take control of the "popular fronts" which were the first stages of complete Communist rule in Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, and Czecho-

slovakia. Tito did not spend the active war years in Moscow making radio broadcasts urging his fellow countrymen to revolt. Tito led his countrymen against the Germans—with the assistance of the United States and Great Britain—and then took over complete control of his country.

Yugoslavia had not been an enemy nation like Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. Nor was it "liberated" like Poland and Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia was never occupied by the Soviet Army as were other countries that are now Soviet satellites. The first Soviet military mission did not come to Yugoslavia until 1944. In effect Tito became a full-fledged ally of Stalin. He expected to keep his independent status. Therein lay the fundamental reason for the break.

This did not mean that Tito was not a confirmed and devout Communist. He expected his position to be recognized and he saw nothing in Communist ideology which required subservience to Moscow. He was able to get away with it because he was not in the physical reach of Soviet agents. Tito's followers, all confirmed Communists, looked first to Tito as their leader and then through Tito to Stalin.

WHEN the West decided that the break was indeed genuine and that Tito should be supported, the first consideration our government faced was that of reviving trade between Yugoslavia and the West. When Yugoslavia was a Cominform country, there was virtually no trade between that country and the West since it was an unfriendly Communist government. The first step taken by our country was to encourage the resumption of trade between Yugoslavia and Western Europeans. Our European allies were not as squeamish as we were and moved in quickly to do business, particularly Britain and France. American businessmen soon received permission from our government to trade with Yugoslavia. Orders were disappointingly few at first because Yugoslavia's balance of trade was such that she had nothing with which to buy goods. Enough orders were managed, however, prior to the arrangement of substantial and long-term loans, to show the Yugoslavs how they had been fleeced by the Cominform countries with high-cost and poor-quality goods.

The period after the curtailment of trade with the East and prior to the development of trade with the West was an extremely critical period for Yugoslavia. It imposed increased hardships on the Yugoslav people. Threats from

the East were intense. On top of this came the devastating drought of the summer of 1950 which threatened starvation. The United States dispatched shipments of food to Yugoslavia. Nothing was requested in return. Grants of money and loans were arranged so that Yugoslavia could buy on the international market.

An Associated Press dispatch of 27 October 1951 reported that the United States had agreed to send modern American weapons to Communist Yugoslavia to help arm that country against possible attack. The dispatch stated that the United States had already sent emergency shipments of small arms and ammunition to Yugoslavia during the past year. By agreeing to a formal military aid agreement, Yugoslavia became eligible for far larger quantities of American equipment under provisions of the Mutual Security Program. It was also announced that Brigadier General John W. Harmony would head an American military advisory group in Yugoslavia. General Harmony's job would be to see that American arms are used for the purposes intended.

TODAY Yugoslavia is not a formal ally of the United States, but because of the mutual interests of the two countries, she is an ally to all intents and purposes. The course that the United States has taken in this respect has been facilitated by many subsidiary factors. Foremost of these was that the policy decisions with respect to Yugoslavia had to be made at a time when Communist armed aggression was taking place against the Republic of South Korea. The democratic world feared the possibility of a comparable attack against Yugoslavia and the probability that it could not be localized. The exploits of Tito and his partisans during World War II were brought to mind, firing the imagination of many Americans. Tito's personality has left a marked impression on all Americans who have visited him both during and since the war. Finally, Tito is assisted by loyal and extremely able adjutants who have been able to sell their case with admirable ability.

In the past few months, the Yugoslav Government reportedly has shown serious concern about growing public discussion in the United States over the American policy to support Yugoslavia. The enthusiasm with which the Yugoslav Government received the signing of the bilateral agreement with the United States on 8 January of this year, by which Yugoslavia would be able to receive aid through the Mutual Security Agency was dampened somewhat by the

possibility that public debate might keep Yugoslavia from receiving the benefits of the agreement. Yugoslavia's entire economic program for 1952 has been prepared with the expectation that her budget deficit would be covered by the United States, British and French governments. Yugoslavia has issued some counter propaganda stressing the security interest of the United States in supporting Yugoslavia.

American critics of our policy to support Yugoslavia state that by helping Tito financially and militarily, we are helping to build up a Communist state which has as its purpose the suppression of all liberties. They point out that Tito proudly professes to follow the principles of Karl Marx. Many of the critics further express their distaste for the nature of Tito's "nationalization" and say that at least four-fifths of the Yugoslav population is opposed to the Communist regime. Because of this they express the fear that Tito's army would disintegrate as the Yugoslav Army disintegrated before the Nazi attack. The critics point out that the conditions contributing towards Tito's popularity with his partisans during World War II do not exist today. The critics continue by saying that the chronic economic crisis Tito's regime faces makes it a foregone conclusion that we will be expected to make tremendous loans to the Yugoslav Government and unless he modifies his principles so that he can develop substantial popular support he will never pull his country out of its economic dilemma or be strong militarily.

The answer lies in the future performance of Tito's government.

A mortar crew, disdainful to remove rifles or blanket rolls, displays its technique for the cameraman.



★ CEREBRATIONS ★

Our literate cocktail-hour tacticians stand to receive as much as \$10.00 for their contributions to this department. However, the price for those "dashed off" with scant consideration for the rules of composition and rhetoric will be much less. Hold them to four or five hundred words and type them double-spaced.

Never The Twain Shall Meet

We were talking about the causes of the age-old friction that exists between headquarters and combat troops and my friend put it this way:

"When I was in a squad we didn't have much love for platoon headquarters. In Korea last winter whenever our squad built a fire we'd cluster around it and say we were 'playing CP.' Then when I became a platoon leader I joined in the chorus of sarcastic remarks about battalion and regimental headquarters. Now that I think it over, there really wasn't much to gripe about, but at the time there was a real, strong feeling of animosity against all higher headquarters. A tent at regiment caught fire one time and instead of running over to help put it out or save anything, the whole I&R platoon stood there and laughed. There must be some cure for this common attitude—but what is it?"

Perhaps the envy that gnaws when the other fellow seems to be getting unjustified breaks is at the bottom of the trouble. Men in squads envy the comforts, such as they are, of men in platoon headquarters, and so on up the chain of command. But since comfort is a fifteenth-rate consideration in selecting front-line positions, it all boils down to this: if you can't lick 'em, join 'em. Work your way up to the command post that fits your ideas of comfort and dig in.

Another cause may be that headquarters rarely issues pleasant orders. That is one of those things—a hard and cold fact. Every effort to condition the troops to the shocks that often come in five paragraphs meets with unsuccessful results; hysteria was bubbling dangerously close to the surface in the outfit that put out the slogan: IT IS A PLEASURE TO OBEY THE ORDERS OF HIGHER HEADQUARTERS.

Staff officers can greatly improve the relations between "hindquarters" and the braves by working with the men in mind. Although this is one of the basic rules for good staff procedure, few staff officers really understand the problems of combat men.

Even good troop leaders turned staff officers sometimes forget the sweat and strain of climbing a hill after sampling the joys of life in the rear echelon. They

get so absorbed in the beauty of their grease-pencil marks, the real meaning of the doodling escapes them. They don't mean to but they make it rougher on the troops than is necessary.

The case of a lieutenant I know illustrates this point. He was a battalion S2. His patrol plans were neat, clear, and numerous; the area to his unit's front was well covered; and the battalion commander thought his plans were excellent. But . . . nearly every night the company commanders would call in, screaming like wounded eagles, because those lovely grease-pencil marks were too long. Their men were good, but thirteen and fourteen thousand meters a day over six or eight hills hundreds of meters high was just too much. "Have a heart," they pleaded.

So adjustments—compromises—were made, which is very, very poor military practice. Justice triumphed when a captain came to that battalion and was assigned as S2. The lieutenant found himself leading a platoon in one of the rifle companies, pulling some of the same kind of patrols he'd been dishing out! It ought to happen that way more often.

Then there is rear-echelon eyewash.

Real fighting units pride themselves on their deeds, not their clippings on bulletin boards. It is a curious fact that the outfits that do the most crowding did the least fighting. Don't get me wrong—

drum-beating does increase morale. The men do like to see their names in the paper. But true morale comes from within, not from newspaper pages.

Picture the average Dough sitting on a muddy ridge line in Korea reading a six-day old copy of *The Stars and Stripes*. Beneath a "combat" shot of a clean-shaven, soft-capped "fighting man" the Dough reads: "Latest combat photo from Korean fighting shows Pfc. Johnny Bloke, 69th Shoestring Repair Corps, manning his position to repel communist invaders near Gunnysack Headquarters." Morale building? Sure—like "Blondie."

The sad fact is, the public information writers and war correspondents have either been taken in by these rear-area commands or are too plain lazy to climb up to where the real war is. Bill Mauldin and Ernie Pyle understood the Dough's contempt for eyewash—and they will be remembered long after all the present-day injustices are forgotten. Remembered for the simple reason that they captured the everlasting soul and spirit of the combat infantryman and conveyed that spirit to the public.

Then there is the nauseous practice of sign-painting . . . a crime that I could inveigh against for pages. . . . Perhaps the best way to reconcile headquarters and the men is to abolish war, but that is quite beyond the scope of this Cerebration.

CAPTAIN EASY

Bayonets

Poor, maligned and little understood bayonet! The article in the January issue of the *COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL* that called it a "Museum Piece" causes the Dog-Faced Soldier to growl, "This noble weapon doesn't belong among the skeletons."

Without going back to World War I or II and digging into history let's examine a few facts established in Korea since June 1950.

Remember the well publicized bayonet charge of the famous Turkish Brigade of the United Nations forces? The Dog-Faced Soldier has not the detailed facts as to time, place and number of enemy killed but these are readily available from files. The Dog-Faced Soldier examined the official photographs showing the results of this action by the Turkish Brigade, and the havoc wrought by them with the bayonet was terrific.

On 31 January 1951, Sergeant Revelle, near Kumyangjang-ni, Korea, distinguished himself by gallantry in action and was awarded a Silver Star. The following is quoted from the general order awarding him the decoration: "As the



COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

platoon leader of the 2d Platoon was leading his men in a bayonet assault upon the enemy positions, he was hit by shrapnel¹ from artillery fire. Sergeant Revelle unhesitatingly took command of the platoon, reorganized it in the face of intense enemy fire, and continued to press the bayonet assault."

The following are quoted from letters and reports in the possession of the Dog-Faced Soldier:

Sergeant First Class John W. Parker, Company K, 7th Infantry, in a letter dated 21 April 1951, wrote: "My views of the bayonet as a defensive weapon cannot be ascertained because we never have been forced to use it. The bayonet was used once by us when we were on the offensive. The enemy seeing this started to retreat in certain sectors to our front, thereby making better targets for our friendly forces."

Captain Harry S. Everett, Jr., commanding Company C, 15th Infantry, in a report dated 13 March 1951, stated: "At this point, through the leadership of Lieutenant Kennedy, Corporal McCurdy, and Corporal Buckhorn, the taking of the objective and the accomplishment of a vital mission was accomplished. The word was passed among the men to fix bayonets, and to ready hand grenades. First, bayonets were displayed to the enemy. Then led by Lieutenant Kennedy, Corporal McCurdy and Corporal Buckhorn, the platoon moved forward, following these three islands of aggressive leadership, shouting and yelling in a belligerent tone into the close assault while under intense enemy automatic and nonautomatic small-arms fire. When the bayonets and aggressive action were displayed the enemy broke and fled down the north slope of hill 291. The 3d Platoon had supported by fire from the saddle but the 2d Platoon, strength thirty-two men, alone made the assault on the position. . . . In the opinion of the [reporting] officer, as a result of experience as a rifle platoon leader in the European Theater in the last war and as a rifle company commander in this conflict, the bayonet has a very definite and influencing effect upon the enemy in a demoralizing manner and instilling fear and the strong desire to break."

The following is an extract from a report dated 13 April 1951, signed by First Lieutenant William J. Lueper, Infantry: "One instance when the bayonet was used very efficiently was while the 2d Platoon was moving up to its initial ob-

jective. The rifles of Private First Class Robert E. Canfield and Private First Class Major Moore weren't functioning properly and the bolts had to be operated manually. They were attacking a position occupied by three Chinese Communist soldiers who were apparently armed primarily with concussion grenades. The two Americans rushed the position with bayonets fixed, jumping right in the position and bayoneted all three of the CCF soldiers. Private First Class Moore was wounded when a grenade exploded in the hole but all three Chinese were killed.

"Another instance was when Sergeant James H. Morris was rushed by a single CCF soldier. Morris managed to bayonet him cleanly through the chest.

"There were several other cases where the enemy soldiers seeing the rapid approach of our troops with bayonets fixed, sought refuge in their holes and were captured. Many of the men have expressed the opinion that the Chinese seemed to be afraid of the shining steel.

"It is felt by the officers and men of this company that the bayonet is definitely a valuable Infantry weapon and should be used for all daylight assaults."

On 10 March 1951, Captain Caleb A. Cole, company commander, Company F, 15th Infantry, wrote: "My personal feelings are that the bayonet is excellent as an offensive weapon, primarily from the viewpoint of the adverse effect it produces in the enemy's morale. It has been my experience that the enemy will not stand and fight a bayonet assault once our troops have closed within striking distance, whereas they will remain in their foxholes until killed when being attacked by assault fire and grenades. I have not seen any instance of an enemy actually being killed with a bayonet; however, we have inflicted many casualties with relatively few to our own troops once the enemy has started to flee in complete disorder as a result of friendly troops reaching their position with fixed bayonets."

Major L. R. Wilson, S3, 65th Infantry, on 30 March 1951, reported the following engagements where the bayonet was used by members of the Puerto Rican regiment:

"Engagement No. 1. Assault by Master Sergeant Acevedo and twenty other men from 3d Platoon, Company E, this regiment, on Hill 297 on 1 Feb 51. When charged with fixed bayonets, the enemy became apparently nervous and tried to escape. Eighty-three of the enemy were killed in the operation, three of them with bayonets.

"Engagement No. 2. Assault by Ser-

geant Ivan Morales, and two other men from Company M, on enemy positions at Sihung-ni on 14 Feb 51. The enemy stubbornly continued to defend their positions. Fourteen were killed in the fight, two or three with bayonets.

"Engagement No. 3. Assault by fifty-four men from Company C, on positions manned by forty to sixty enemy on Hill 147 on 14 Feb 51. Twenty-six enemy were captured and eight killed during the action.

"Engagement No. 4. Bayonet assault made by elements of 1st and 3d Platoons, Company L, led by Lieutenant Darks on Hill 582 on 5 Feb 51. When charged the enemy fled. Thirteen enemy were killed."

The reports quoted were written by men while still under the stress of combat. They knew that sooner or later they and their units would be withdrawn into reserve, receive fillers and be given additional training. They wanted bayonet training.

The Dog-Faced Soldier is convinced the following are reasonable conclusions:

(1) The ability to close with the enemy and overpower him by shock action is a characteristic of good infantry and the bayonet is a weapon the infantryman uses for this purpose.

(2) The threat of determined infantrymen moving forward with fixed bayonets will cause many of the enemy to flee their positions and gain ground the enemy must attempt to retake.

(3) Few of the enemy will be killed with the bayonet in any particular action.

(4) The bayonet is an essential infantry weapon. Infantry must train with it and infantry officers, noncoms and men must be confident they can use it effectively when the big battle breaks down into small-unit or individual combat.

THE DOG-FACED SOLDIER²

The 57mm Recoilless Rifle

The 57mm recoilless rifle, a new weapon in the rifle company, does not yet have its role clearly defined. In Korea the front-line soldier gradually discovered the 57's strengths and weaknesses and learned how to use it most effectively.

During my training in Japan with the 7th Division before going to Korea, the 57mm section of my platoon was always employed with one weapon attached to

¹The late Major General Robert H. Soule signed this name to this article when he wrote it shortly before his death earlier this year. General Soule, as you know, commanded the 3d Infantry Division in Korea. At the time of his death he was Inspector of Infantry.

²Is the enemy in Korea using shrapnel or is this another instance of the misuse of the word? See "Shrapnel, Semantics and Such" in the March 1952 issue of this magazine.

each rifle platoon, a practice highly recommended by the doctrine. However, in our first encounter with the enemy we used them as a section and it worked marvelously well. In our second action the rifles were attached to the platoons, but were hardly fired because of the restrictions of the terrain and because the platoon leaders were unfamiliar with them.

What kind of weapon is the 57? What does the company commander expect when he uses his 57 section? Briefly, the 57 has these virtues and failings:

(1) Since the 57 weighs only forty-five pounds, one man can carry it right to the front. Forty-five pounds is a small price to pay to have the punch of a 57mm gun available at company level. Nevertheless, it is the heaviest single piece of equipment carried by any one man in the infantry company.

(2) It is a direct-fire weapon with an extremely flat trajectory.

(3) Because of the back blast it is impossible to conceal recoilless weapons after the first two or three rounds have been fired.

(4) The maximum range is 4,340 yards. Using a three-power telescope it can fire up to 2,000 yards with remarkable accuracy. No other weapon in the infantry rifle company can deliver such effective fire at this range.

(5) Ammunition is bulky and heavy, weighing 5.3 pounds per round. Of the three types, HE and WP have a bursting radius of seventeen yards and the HEAT will penetrate 3.5 inches of armor.

These are the most important characteristics of the 57. What do they mean?

The maneuverability of the weapon is definitely limited. Although the weight permits it to be taken into the front lines, it is heavy enough to seriously restrict the movements of the gunner. With forty-five pounds on his shoulders he is not as agile as a man carrying a nine-pound rifle, and he cannot be expected to keep up with riflemen under all conditions. All direct-fire weapons, since they require line of sight to the target, are slaves to the terrain. In order for the 57 gunner to see the target, he must find a bit of high ground behind the lines or place it directly on the front line.

As with all recoilless weapons, the back blast makes the 57 particularly vulnerable to enemy fire. Also the exposed position in which the gunner has to get to fire, makes him an easy target for alert enemy snipers and riflemen. So the 57 has to be moved frequently. During the move the crew is vulnerable, if in or close to the front lines, and it usually is.

The best targets for the 57 are embasures in pillboxes, entrances to caves, automatic weapons emplacements, windows, and the like. The respectable bursting radius of the HE and WP rounds makes the rifle a valuable weapon against personnel, while the small penetrating ability of the HEAT round limits its antitank use to lightly armored vehicles. Because of the bulk and weight of the ammunition, resupply is difficult. So targets must be chosen carefully.

The fourth and perhaps most favorable point in favor of the 57 is its long range which lets it bring effective fire to bear from positions free from hostile small-arms fire and even from light mortar fire. It is an unusually accurate weapon and can be turned on point targets with every chance of a hit.

How can the 57 take advantage of its virtues and minimize its weaknesses? The combat commander has two principal alternatives. He can attach one 57 to each of his three rifle platoons or he can use the whole section as a unit. In training we have so emphasized the attachment method that many company commanders have made it SOP for 57s automatically to join their assigned rifle platoons when a fight looms. In many situations this keeps him from putting the full potentialities of the weapon to use. A more careful consideration of the abilities of the rifle reveals a great many advantages when it is used in a section.

In reaching his decision the company commander will consciously or unconsciously engage in that debate that is involved in the employment of all weapons—control versus effectiveness of fire. When attached to a rifle platoon, the 57 sacrifices some of its effectiveness so that it may be immediately available to the platoon leader. When employed as a section the weapon is more difficult to direct, but on the other hand it is free to choose positions from which it may take advantage of its best firing characteristics.

The attachment of the 57 to the rifle platoon gives the platoon leader a powerful weapon which he can use without delay. The targets are closer and more rapidly identified and brought under fire. The 57 can be quickly placed in position to oppose a threatening counterattack. These are vital considerations and in

many instances outweigh the disadvantages of vulnerability and limited activity due to close proximity to the front line. Attachment is desirable when observation is limited by dense foliage or when the terrain is so flat as to offer few positions from which the weapon can fire over the heads of the riflemen. When employed in this way, contact between the platoon leader and the 57 squad leader is very important, and usually the squad leader stays with the platoon leader during the entire action, leaving him only when ordered to fire on a certain target. This also keeps the platoon leader, involved as he is with the employment of the three squads, a rocket launcher, a machine gun, and very often a mortar, from forgetting to use his 57. If the squad is left behind to cover an advance from an advantageous position, control is difficult, and the platoon leader has to use flares, rifle grenades, hand signals, and the like.

Employment in a section under company control gives the 57 crew a better opportunity to find a good position from which each rifle can fire on distant targets. If they take a position from 800 to 1,500 yards behind the front lines (not a difficult or unusual disposition in the barren, mountainous terrain of Korea) they won't have to move so often, and when they do move it will be easier, since they will be free of enemy small-arms fire. When used as a section the 57s are under the direction of the weapons platoon leader who is better qualified to choose firing positions and direct fire than the harassed rifle platoon leader. Resupply of the bulky ammunition is considerably easier since the supply routes are also free from enemy small-arms fire and vehicles can approach much closer to firing positions. However, there is an increase in the problem of control when the rifles are used in sections. Requests for fire on many vital targets have to be relayed through communications that are sometimes faulty. There is also the possibility that part of the company front will be masked by intervening hills and thus be deprived entirely of the fire.

If the company commander decides to employ his 57s in sections, his communications with the section can be maintained through his own or his weapons platoon leader's radio to a radio which he may assign to the section leader. If the situation is static, sound-powered telephones can be employed, though the frequent moves of the section make wire communications difficult.

LT. ROBERT T. FALLON
Infantry

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MAY, 1952



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THE COMBAT ARMS IN NEWS AND PICTURES

ARTILLERY

Fort Sill

Korean Graduates

One hundred Republic of Korea officers graduated from the special Allied officer course at TAS on 11 March. The Korean class began 8 October last year. The instruction was similar to the battery officers' course given to U.S. battery grade officers.

Most of the Koreans did not understand English when they arrived at TAS. However they enrolled for language courses at the information and education center. They were helped in their artillery studies by ten interpreters. On their return to Korea these officers will become instructors at the ROK Artillery School.

OCS Program

An informal celebration was held for the first anniversary of the Officer Candidate School program which was reorganized at TAS 26 February 1951. Fifty-seven candidates started in the first class and 28 became second lieutenants. A year after the first class started, 96 candidates were commissioned from Class No. 8.

Beginning with eight officers, twelve enlisted men, and one civilian on its staff, the artillery OCS now has a staff of over 100, putting more than 1,500 candidates through the rigorous steps of becoming artillery officers.

Today's artillery officer candidate averages 22 years of age, is probably unmarried, and has some college education. Two OCS classes start every month; each class has a capacity of 147 students and lasts 22 weeks.

Extension Courses

Subcourse 20-9FA (Firing Battery), revised, is available. It reflects recent changes in firing tables and service of the piece.

Subcourse 20-13AAA (AAA Basic Gunnery), revised, is available. Changes have been made principally to increase its teaching value.

Subcourse 40-10 (Field Artillery Tactics, General), revised, has been placed in administration. The edition is elaborately illustrated and contains charts showing the latest organization of field artillery units.

Subcourse 40-15 (Supply in Combat), revised, is now available.

Subcourse 40-21AAA (AAA Gun Battalion), revised, is now available. It covers the latest method of establishing a defense by using the fire unit analyzer.

New Trucks

Twenty-seven 2½-ton GMC trucks with hydraulic transmission, the first to arrive at TAS, were received by the Department

of Motors, which is conducting a one-week transition course to teach mechanics and drivers the special features of this vehicle. So far 40 mechanics have been given instruction on the operation of the automatic transmission. The driver's course is given to both military and civilian drivers. Students drove the truck over varied terrain in all gears and at different speeds to be acquainted with the vehicle's operation.

Air Training

Twin Bonanza. Transition training, along with a course for mechanics, will begin this summer at TAS on the YL-23, the Army's first twin-engine airplane. The "flying staff cars" are known popularly in civilian circles as the *Twin Bonanza*, and will be used as transports at army and corps level.

Aerial Photography. Aerial photography is included in the DAT program of instruction for the first time since 1949, because experience in Korea shows a need for aerial photography in pinpointing front-line targets. Four conference hours and a four-hour practical field exercise teach students the techniques of aerial photography with the K-20 camera, three of which are currently authorized for an infantry division.

Student Representation. Students in the Department of Air Training now represent a cross-section of arms and services in comparison with the first years of the department's existence when 99 per cent of the students were artillerymen. Two current classes of the Army Aviation Tactics course show the representation of different branches:

Class 51F—artillery 25%, signal 25%, infantry 22%, ordnance 16%, armor 6%, and engineers 6%.

Class 52A—artillery 38%, infantry 19%, signal 16%, engineers 15%, ordnance 9%, and armor 3%.

Also, the Transportation Corps has students in helicopter courses, and the Army Medical Service has an officer enrolled in the Army Aviation Tactics course.

Flight Demonstrations. Flight demonstrations have been expanded to inject more realism into the events. The resupply

OUR ARMY THIS MONTH: Congress declared war on Mexico and appropriated \$10 million to wage it 13 May 1846. Army of the Potomac drove Lee back in the Battle of the Wilderness, 6 May 1864. Signal Corps constructed the Washington-Alaska cable, 26 May 1900. General Pershing appointed commander of the AEF, 26 May 1917. Japanese land on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, 5 May 1942. Germans driven out of North Africa, 12 May 1943. VE-day, 8 May 1945.

demonstration now includes dropping loads by parachute and free fall from L-19s. During the wire laying demonstration students communicate immediately over circuits laid from the air.

Training Aids

Air Flow Device. An air flow demonstrator, for use in aerodynamics instruction, was received by the Department of Air Training from the Special Devices Center, Port Washington, N. Y. The equipment is a portable mechanical smoke device designed to show students the fundamentals of air flow around various aerodynamic shapes. An exhaust draws smoke, formed by a kerosene smoke generator, through a set of nozzles past the airfoil. By changing the angles and simulated speeds of the models the effects of air on planes moving through it in different flight positions can be visualized and studied.

Open Rounds. The Department of Materiel now has sixteen 105mm howitzer HEAT rounds, sectionalized for training purposes. Each round has a false nose which shows the interior of the ogive when it swings open. Another "door," when opened, reveals the hollow cone on the interior of the round. TAS instructors say the new training aid is particularly useful because it gives students a view of the interior and exterior of a round at the same time. Other sectionalized artillery rounds for resident instruction are on the way.

Ozalid Wizard. By using two Ozalid machines TAS has reduced the cost of reproducing training aids accompanying instructional material furnished civilian components. Operated by the Department of Training Publications and Aids, the Ozalid has made 200,000 transparencies at approximately one-half the cost of doing the job by photographic laboratory facilities. For reproduction, a positive transparency is superimposed over the Ozalid film which is dry-developed by ammonium vapor process in a few seconds. These copies are designed for showing by Vu-graph overhead projection, and are to be used by the field artillery branches of ORC school centers and senior division field artillery ROTC units.

Gunnery

High-angle Fire Tests. Engineer representatives of the Sperry Corporation visited TAS during March to assist the Department of Gunnery in high-angle fire tests. The project included calibration of both high- and low-angle fire in an effort to improve high-angle techniques and accuracy in massing fires.

Fiberglass Grid Sheet. Samples of a fiberglass grid sheet have been sent to combat units in Korea and to school troops at Fort Sill for evaluation. The new material is expected to be more durable than the paper now used.

Weapons-Effects Film. A demonstration of the effects of artillery weapons against armor and concrete emplacements is being filmed at TAS by the Signal Corps. Called MAT-102, the demonstration pre-

To participate in Exercise Longhorn, the 31st Infantry Division was air lifted from South Carolina to Texas.

sents every artillery weapon from the bazooka to the 240mm howitzer, and includes the recoilless rifle and mortars, firing for destruction and saturation. Approximately 250 soldiers are participating in the one-hour training film, which is being monitored by the Department of Matériel.

Execs' Handbook. A pocket-size book called *Notes for the Battery Executive* has been reviewed by the Department of Gunnery and will be published soon. *Notes* provides the battery executive with a checklist of his duties, but does not teach him his job in detail. The book is rather a guide, and the contents, information, and index are organized simply for ready use.

ORC Subject Schedules

The Civilian Components section of the Department of Training Publications and

General James A. Van Fleet of the Eighth Army slices a piece of his 60th birthday cake for his son, Lieut. James Jr., of the Air Force.

Aids has published and distributed these ORC subject schedules:

- 6-111, Organization of Section.
 - 6-126, Field Artillery Tactics and Technique.
 - 6-129, Technique of Observed Fire.
 - 6-130, Fire Direction Technique.
 - 6-133, Artillery Intelligence.
 - 6-134, Combat Intelligence, Liaison Sections, Field Artillery Units.
 - 6-136, Communication Security.
 - 6-137, Message Center Operations.
 - 6-145, Communication Training, Counter-mortar Sections, Field Artillery Units.
 - 6-149, Surveying Methods, Field Artillery.
 - 6-150, Meteorological Equipment.
 - 6-152, Organization and Equipment, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-153, Tactical Training and Employment, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-157, Drill in Operations, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-161, Supply, Administration, and Maintenance, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-163, Ground Handling of Aircraft, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-164, Maintenance of Army Aircraft, Army Aviation Sections.
 - 6-165, Basic Driving Instructions, Army Aviation Section Drivers.
- Examination.** A 45-page book, *Preparation of Examinations*, has been pub-

Soviet-made equipment captured in Korea is examined by ordnance experts at Aberdeen Proving Ground.



★ Irons in the Fire ★

A sleeping bag using processed chicken feathers as insulation material affords twice the warmth of the presently issued woolen bag. The Army designed the bag to be easily adaptable under varying conditions and to overcome objectionable features of the present bag. In combat conditions, the bag can be used as a "wrap-around" providing maximum warmth and can be thrown off in one motion. In quieter areas, it can be zipped up in the usual manner and for garrison use can be completely unfolded to serve as a comforter. It comes equipped with an outer cotton cover that is both wind resistant and water repellant.

Permanent base plates for 81mm mortars have been tried out at Fort Benning with excellent results. This new innovation may result in great economy in ammunition expenditure since they do not require the firing of settling rounds to fix the plates firmly in place. With special weather resistant paints, these installations are suitable for use in any school or demonstration area.

Aircraft are used in a new, rapid method of extending control surveys to supply basic data for mapping and field artillery fire control. The Engineer Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Belvoir has tested the method. They use an airplane equipped with signal lights and flares to provide visual targets for accurate location by ground parties. The ground parties used theodolites equipped with cameras which are tripped by remote control from the plane, giving simultaneous readings on the flare target from six locations.

The effect of dust on Army equipment is being determined in tests in the Arizona desert near Yuma. Large fans capable of whipping up giant clouds of dust are being utilized to give the equipment testing under the most adverse conditions. Last summer, equipment was tested for operation in extreme heat.

A new Stereo-Photogrammetric mapping instrument, called the KELS H PLOTTER, has been evaluated for military use by the Corps of Engineers. The plotter projects a three-dimensional, measurable image from a stereopair of aerial photographs, from which a topographic map may be drawn. Unlike similar instruments of the past, the plotter requires no auxiliary equipment to correct for aerial camera lens distortion but has the correction device built right into the instrument. In addition, the plotter gives clearer and greater modification in the image it projects than in older models of these instruments.

A heavy-duty grease lubricant containing a high metallic lead content has just been marketed. Lead has long been regarded as the finest of lubricants but has not been used because no way had previously been found to keep it from settling out of suspension. This new grease, known as LEAD LUBRI, uses the metal in the form of highly pulverized lead dust subjected to homogenizing process.

A radically designed spark plug, called CIRC-O-FIRE, is now being marketed. The new plug differs from conventional spark plug design in that it fires from a round center electrode to the metal shell which acts as a ground, replacing the customary bottom electrode. Thus the spark fires in a 360-degree circle of fire rather than the single spark jumping between two electrodes. The plug, of course, has a permanent gap setting which needs no adjustment and is reputed to eliminate fouling, improve combustion and make starting easier.

The first Army cargo helicopters, built by Sikorsky and listed as the H-19, have been delivered at Fort Bragg, N. C. The total Army order called for 97 of these large cargo 'copters.

lished by TAS as a guide for instructors. Prepared by the Department of General Subjects, the book is a handy and compact presentation of the principles of good examinations and methods for preparing them. It can be purchased from the Book Department, TAS. A short introduction stresses the importance of examinations in stimulating student interest and evaluating performance. The body of the book describes the characteristics of a good examination; steps in constructing, marking and weighing; and methods for improving them.

Evaluation. A 43-page price list of material available at the TAS Book Department has been published, and will be sent free upon request to the Book Department, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The pamphlet also gives instructions for ordering instructional material according to existing regulations. Listed in the publication are training literature, charts, aids, and mock-ups; GFTs, GSTs and military slide rules; plotting equipment; forms and blanks; military maps; miscellaneous training supplies; and military and technical publications.

Reserve Activities

ORC Tour. Eight thousand miles were covered and over 5,000 reservists were visited by the mobile instruction team from the Department of Airborne and Special Operations on its tour of Organized Reserve Corps units in the Fourth Army Area. For each unit visited, the team presented a two-hour conference on the operation of cargo aircraft, loading teams, and the problems inherent in the planning and execution of an air movement.

TAS Material. Instructional and publicity material has been shipped to senior ROTC field artillery units to coordinate ROTC instruction with TAS's current methods and techniques. Among the material sent were transparencies and instructor outlines on military law subjects, and posters showing vocations offered in artillery.

Fort Bliss

Infantry Support

In a demonstration of infantry support by antiaircraft artillery and tactical aircraft, a simulated enemy position was wiped out in recent exercises at Fort Bliss.

The hour-long mock battle was staged under the direction of the Department of Tactics and Combined Arms, with the cooperation of the 59th AAA AW Battalion (SP), the 716th AAA Gun Battalion, the 140th Fighter-Bomber Wing and the 504th TAC Control Group from Clovis Air Force Base, N. M.

P-51 Mustang fighter planes dropped five-inch rockets and 250-pound bombs and later four P-51s used the effective gasoline jelly napalm bombs to spread destruction in the "enemy" area.

M-16 half-tracks, M-19 mounted 40mm guns and 90mm guns were employed in the antiaircraft artillery participation, while

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

infantry carried caliber .30 machine guns and BARs.

Housing Project

Work began in March on a \$9,960,000 troop housing project at Fort Bliss. Plans for the project call for construction of housing and facilities for six battalions in an area in the east part of Fort Bliss. Each of the six areas will have one 225-man barracks, one 165-man barracks, one 105-man barracks, motor repair shops, greasing racks and dispatching house. Buildings will be of permanent construction.

AAA ROTC

For the second consecutive summer, anti-aircraft artillery ROTC representatives from all six army areas of the continental United States and from Puerto Rico will train at Fort Bliss. More than 1,200 cadets from 26 colleges and universities are expected to participate in the six-week training course.

Long Horn

More than two thousand Fort Bliss troops participated in Exercise Long Horn. Bliss units in the Exercise, seven in all, included an Engineer construction battalion, Signal construction battalion, medium Ordnance maintenance company, Ordnance bomb disposal squad, Military Police prisoner of war escort company, and two Transportation truck companies.

ORC Instruction

Two instructor teams from Fort Bliss finished a 6,000-mile tour of the Fourth Army Area on 23 April. They lectured to ORC groups in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

One team instructed ORC groups on recent developments in current doctrine for arctic and sub-arctic operations, showing how military personnel may combat snow and extreme cold. Another lectured on Joint Air Force-Ground Force Operations, explaining organization, agencies and functions and principles of operation involved.

INFANTRY

More Fire Power

Recent approved changes to TO&E 7-17N of the rifle company add considerable fire power to the rifle company. Twelve filler spaces in company headquarters have been converted to light machine gun positions in the rifle platoons, permitting the addition of one light machine gun team to the weapons squad of each rifle platoon. The rocket launcher team has been transferred from the weapons squad to the rifle platoon headquarters.

In the defense, the two light machine guns of the front-line rifle platoon will normally be employed in pairs in the same manner as the machine guns of the heavy weapons company. When it is necessary to

split pairs of machine guns in order to cover a defensive area effectively, it is considered desirable to use the machine guns of rifle platoons singly rather than split the MGs of the heavy weapons company.

Atomic Warfare Training

Have you seen the new DA Pamphlet 20-112 (Individual Training in Atomic Warfare) and FM 31-21 (Organization and Conduct of Guerrilla Warfare)? They appeared a few weeks ago. Here are other new publications in which you may be interested:

FM 7-40, C2, Infantry Regiment
FM 23-7, US Carbine Caliber 30, M1 and M1A1

FM 26-5, Interior Guard Duty
FM 57-20, Airborne Techniques for Divisional Units

TC —, Aerial Delivery, Army and Equipment

Allied Students

Allied students here have reached a new high—321 students from 26 nations. Between July 1950 and February 1952, the School graduated 630 Allied students. The class of 149 Republic of Korea students graduated on 13 March. Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Commandant of the Army War College, addressed the class.

Ranger Graduates

Forty-seven noncommissioned officers graduated from The Infantry School's new Ranger course on 1 March. They donned

their coveted patches after hearing a graduation address by Maj. Gen. David L. Ruffner, who has commanded the Mountain and Winter Warfare School at Camp Carson, Colo., and was artillery commander of the 10th Mountain Division during World War II.

OCS

OCS, reorganized after the Korean war began, is now a year old. On 3 March 140 second lieutenants were graduated. The speed-up of enrollment to one class a week began in November. The first of these classes will complete the course in another month.

Field Forces Help

Representatives from Army Field Forces visited The Infantry School in February to familiarize themselves with the functions and capabilities of TIS. They were exploring the possible assistance Field Forces could give TIS in its tremendous task of educating 12,000-13,000 students at one time.

Extension Courses

Certificates of series completions were issued to 64 officers and enlisted men during February by the Extension Course department. New enrollments for the month totalled 514 plus 62 reinstatements. This is a decrease of 13 as shown by the statistics below:

Feb 52 Jan 52 Feb 51

Enrollments at end of month	6,837	6,850	6,700
Lessons mailed during month	10,062	12,991	12,434
Lessons graded during month	9,430	10,020	9,409
Student activity	1,378	1,441	1,404

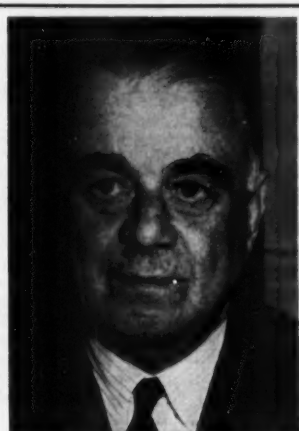
Films

Our film makers started producing "Combat Patrols" on 18 February. TF 21-1741, "Seeing in the Dark," and TF 17-1677, "Regimental Tank Company in the Attack," have been approved by The Infantry School and Army Field Forces and are scheduled for early release.

Subject Schedules

Eight more ORC Infantry subject schedules were sent to Army Field Forces on 25 February, bringing the total to 131 completions of the 137 the School was directed to prepare. The second year basic and advanced field problems were sent to 50 of the ORC schools which were established in January 1951.

Recently we began to prepare the fourth-year material for the five-year ORC and National Guard battalion and regimental staff training program. This material will be ready for use by 1 September 1952. Also in preparation are MOS subject schedules covering infantry career fields for use by RA, ORC, and NG units. There are four fields: light weapons, heavy weapons, in-



GENERAL LORD ISMAY

General Lord Ismay, a British soldier for 41 years and a close confidant of Winston Churchill, is the first Secretary General of NATO. During the Second World War, Lord Ismay was Chief of Staff, British Defense Ministry. Before accepting his new post he was Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in the Churchill Cabinet.

fantry operations, and infantry intelligence and reconnaissance, which cover eight MOSs.

SIGNAL CORPS

New Field Telephone

Just developed, and now ready to undergo engineering tests, is an improved field telephone set, the TA-43/PT telephone, intended to replace the well-known EE-8, the telephone veteran of World War II and Korea.

The new equipment, developed under Signal Corps contract by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is lighter, smaller, and more rugged than the EE-8, and provides increased talking range. It is waterproof, and will operate for several miles on voice power alone without batteries. A thin handset fits comfortably beneath a helmet. It is flexible in operation, with different circuit arrangements available merely through the flick of a switch.

Leadership School

Since it was established less than a year ago the Signal Corps Leadership School at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, Camp Gordon, Ga., has enrolled 451 men and washed out 22.8 per cent of them. It is the Signal Corps' first and only leadership school and its development is being watched with interest by the Corps.

At present 200 men are enrolled in the eight-week course. Training is divided into two phases: five weeks of company, classroom and bivouac training in methods of leadership and three weeks of on-the-job training as student officers and cadre in the school and the basic training area.

Subjects include the psychology of leadership, Signal Corps organization and technical subjects, map reading and aerial photography, and methods of instruction. Stress is put on methods of instruction with 34 hours devoted to the subject. The students are required to prepare a lesson plan and present 30 minutes of instruction.

Veteran Cadre

More than fifty per cent of the cadre in the Basic Training Group and instructors in the Technical Training Group of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Gordon are Korea veterans.

The officer who assigns men to duty at the Center says that, "These Korea vets who are qualified in their military occupational specialty are easy to place. There's a big demand for them because their battle experience, coupled with their book knowledge of communications, makes them invaluable teachers of men coming into the Army."

The Basic Training Group is an eight-week course for the raw recruit. Under the guidance of the Korea veterans, he is taught the proper way to take care of himself, his clothing, to break down, clean and reassemble his weapon.

When the time comes for the trainee to

go out on bivouac, the experience the Korea veteran has gained there is of great importance. The extreme weather conditions in Korea forced him to learn many ways to take care of himself. The different ways to use a blanket, the best way to construct his pup tent—all the little things that will make him as comfortable as possible under the conditions are taught.

SHORTS

¶ Maj. Gen. William M. Miley, formerly Director, Joint Airborne Troop Board, is now Commanding General, U.S. Army forces in Alaska, succeeding Maj. Gen. Julian W. Cunningham. Brig. Gen. William N. Gilmore is the new director of JATB at Fort Bragg.

¶ Maj. Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen is the new Commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missile Center, Fort Bliss, Tex. He had been Assistant Chief for special weapons, Research and Development Division, G4. Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, former Commandant AA&GM Center, is now Commanding General, Army Antiaircraft Command, Ent Air Force Base, Colo., replacing Maj. Gen. Willard W. Irvine who has retired.

¶ To refute the impression among Army officers that attendance at the National War College or the Industrial College of the Armed Forces is necessary "to gain maximum recognition in the Army," the Department of the Army has notified all general and field grade officers that the Army War College "stands as the apex of the Army educational system" and "so far as the Department of the Army is concerned, graduates of the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Army War College will receive equal consideration for high command and staff positions."

¶ Medical research teams are giving further tests to primaquine, the new antimalarial drug. The "guinea pigs" in the tests are 1,000 volunteers at Fort Dix, Fort Knox, Fort Benning and Camp Breckinridge. None of the men under test has a history of malaria but all were exposed to it while in Korea.

¶ The Fifth Army Association is planning a month-long Reunion Pilgrimage to North Africa and Italy on a special cruise vessel sailing from New York on 12 September. For information write: Reunion Committee, Fifth Army Pilgrimage, 38 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

¶ The annual convention of the 11th Armored Division will be at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., 15-17 Aug. For information write: Lt. Col. Michael J. L. Greene, 11th Armored Division Assn., 1719 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

¶ The 34th Infantry Division Association will hold its annual reunion at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, 12-14 Sept. For information write Mr. Elliott G. Smith, 34th Infantry Division Association, Minneapolis Armory, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

STRATEGY FOR LASTING PEACE

(Continued from page 11)

if they had not been sustained by Soviet industry and munitions.

The suggestion that the Soviet Union could be included as a neutral observer is so absurd that I hesitate to dignify it with comment. I just don't believe the American people would stand for it.

General Ridgway has conducted these trying negotiations with the Communists with as much patience as a man can humanly be expected to have. He has proved his statesmanship to be as great as his leadership. He deserves our respect and gratitude.

NO summary of the military outlook would be complete without facing the inevitable question: If the Soviet Union and her satellites really have the intention of conquering the free world, why haven't they attacked before this?

They have attacked and are attacking every day—by any means they consider advantageous. In the Cold War, they have taken advantage of our free press, free speech, and free economy. They have used our freedoms, and our support of freedoms, as modes of attack. Every medium has been used to spread the Communist lines.

The Communist directors have used the technique of war-by-satellite in Korea. If it is allowed to become a successful method, they may be encouraged to try some more of it.

They have not started an all-out war. Maybe it is because of our atomic stockpile, and our air power, and because they have watched the rehabilitation of the peoples in Western Europe.

We don't know what the Soviet imperialists intend to do. But from a military viewpoint, I believe that if we continue to work for collective security arrangements that help our allies to help themselves, we will continue to deter the aggressive designs of the enemy.

I believe that the actions we have taken so far will continue to have the support of the American people. The moves we have made are morally right, politically and economically feasible, and spiritually well-founded.

The citizens of the free world have criticized themselves for a lack of positive military policy. We have accused ourselves of failing to act, and allowing ourselves only to react to the aggressor's moves.

The situation is different today. We have positive programs for security. We have a sound military policy that has taken the initiative for peace as a deterrent to war.

★ BOOK REVIEWS ★

LINCOLN THE STRATEGIST

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS. By T. Harry Williams. Alfred A. Knopf. 368 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$4.00.

Not until three score years after Lincoln's death was there to be found an ardent advocate of the military genius of the Civil War president. Up to that time Lincoln's incompetence in military matters was pretty much taken for granted. In 1925, Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, however, pointed out that Lincoln evolved a system for the conduct of war that effectively integrated policy and strategy. A year later another British soldier, General Ballard, staunchly argued his thesis that Lincoln was far ahead of his times in his concept of military strategy and in the development of the high command that today has become a commonplace in all nations.

T. Harry Williams convincingly supports this school of thought. In fact he holds that "Lincoln stands out as a great war president, probably the greatest in our history, and a great national strategist, a better one than any of his generals." He goes farther in proving his case than any of his predecessors, since he examines the evidence of basic historical documents in the perspective of modern war. He confines his highly readable study of Civil War policy and strategy to the broad outlines of military planning and of the subsequent campaigns, omitting all reference to the tactics of the battlefield.

Initially Lincoln appointed some political generals in a well justified effort to unify Northern opinion. The results were not encouraging. Nor were the generals appointed from the regular service any more successful in winning victories in the first years of the war. The long-suffering commander in chief had to try out the well remembered series of generals who failed to measure up to their responsibilities before discovering Grant's preeminence.

This is a fascinating examination of our national military psychology that has enormous value in the world of today where the price of defeat in war may well be the end of our civilization. The modern officer can profitably ponder the lessons of our failures in the long years before Grant proved to be the fighting general whom Lincoln sought.

To one of his political generals who "never fought because they never finished preparing" he said: "My dear general, this expanding and piling up of impedimenta has been, so far, almost our ruin, and will be our final ruin if it is not abandoned. . . . You would be better off anywhere, and especially where you are going, for not having a thousand wagons doing nothing but hauling forage to feed the animals that draw them and taking at least two thou-

sand men to care for the wagons and animals, who otherwise might be two thousand good soldiers." Some critics have applied analogous comments to the army of today.

Many years ago Mr. John C. Ropes, a well known historian of the Civil War, wrote: "Few men at the head of affairs during a great war have ever given such evidence of an entire unfitness to have any general direction over military men as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton." From this intemperate appraisal to the interpretation advanced in this book is a full swing of the pendulum. Probably the verdict of history will tend toward this later estimate and Mr. Williams should have due credit for his telling arguments in behalf of his protagonist.—BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD ARMSTRONG.

EXCITING STORYTELLING

GLORY ROAD: The Bloody Route from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg. By Bruce Catton. Doubleday & Co., 416 Pages; Bibliography; Notes; Maps; Index; \$4.50.

This is exciting, stimulating history, written largely as the story of the common soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, but conscious at all times of the effect leaders, military and civilian, have on the fortunes and lives of those soldiers. But an even greater effect was the war itself. Mr. Catton believes that wars—total wars, that is—tend to become not only too big for generals but also for the civilians who are superior to the military. The final decision rests on the valor and fortitude of the men in the ranks, some of whom may comprehend that what they are doing will change the world they knew before they put on a uniform but most of whom do not.

"The war was the sum of all the things all the people in the country were doing," Mr. Catton writes. "It was the weary private plodding through the mud or dying unattended in a cold hospital tent or defying his officers in order to trade coffee for tobacco with men whom he would try to kill as soon as the weather improved. It was also all of the people who were not in the army whose lives touched this private's life at any point, and the truths about the war were various. At times the truth was what any of these people believed about the battle that was going on, and at other times it was the contrast between what they believed and what was really so. By turns the truth was greed, and coarseness, and pain, and shining incredible heroism; and somehow, because the war was made up of people and what people thought and felt and did, the whole of it was mysteriously greater than the sum of its parts. . . ."

This quotation is a fair sample of Mr. Catton's basic thoughts on the Civil War. But it is not a fair sample of the excitement and interest he is able to generate as he tells

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THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE

By Chester Wilmot



AUTHORITATIVE, impartial, dramatic—this one-volume history of the whole war in Europe is based on all the available evidence from BOTH the Allied and the Axis general staffs. It's the first book that shows how the war was fought on *both* sides and *all* European fronts—that explains *why* Hitler let the British escape at Dunkerque; why he decided to attack Russia; why he never expected the main Allied invasion in Normandy; why Stalin came out of the war with the power he holds today. Written by a trained historian who took part in the combat operations he describes, *The Struggle For Europe* is one of the most lucid, exciting, and comprehensive accounts ever written of any war.

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INTELLIGENCE: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, INCLUDING GEOGRAPHICAL

BETWEEN C. Julius Caesar and Dwight D. Eisenhower, one man towers above all others as a military memoirist—Ulysses S. Grant. Although the General did not complete his writing until he was dying, his work is distinguished for its accuracy and clarity, and for its clear, forthright style.

Grant's *Memoirs* were an astounding success when they were published, but have long been out of print, although not rare or too difficult to obtain for the person who knew where to look. Now, World Publishing Company is bringing out a new edition in one volume to sell at \$6. The *Memoirs* are a classic of military thought and military writing, and World has done a real service in making them easily available to the student of war.

DEPARTMENT OF VAGUELY USEFUL INFORMATION: For those who may be interested, there is a *Dictionary of the Arts* (Philosophical Library; \$10). Covers painting, sculpture, music, theater, dancing, literature, architecture, archaeology, mythology, ceramics, costume, antiques. Very excellent, especially if you collect.

WE had a talk the other day with our vice-president-in-charge-of-finding-things. This particular talk was about atlases. We had been raving about the *Larousse International Atlas* (distributed in the U.S. by Prentice-Hall at \$65 a copy). This is printed in seven colors, and all information is in three languages—English, French, and Spanish. The only way we can describe it is to say that it has everything about every place. Anyhow, we were saying we thought everybody who could scrape together \$65 ought to have one.

Not so, we were told. The big atlas would be fine for big planning offices, embassies, places where people had to know everything about every place. For his own use, and for people who use an atlas frequently, but don't need to get down to real fine points, the VP likes the American Oxford Atlas (Oxford University Press; \$10). He ought to know, if anyone does, so we pass the word along. For those of you who may be in Washington, we have both of these books in our library, and cordially invite you to examine and make use of either or both of them.

Incidentally, we understand Columbia University Press and Lippincott have collaborated on a new and magnificent gazetteer to sell at \$50. We haven't seen this one, but we'll pass along a report later.

ONE of our favorite funny men was the late Will Cuppy, who had the rare ability to make people laugh without inviting libel suits or visits from societies for the prevention of vice. *How To Get From January To December* (Holt; \$3.00) was the last project on which he worked before his death, and contains 366 little-known events which happened on each day of the year, as well as things you might want to do (though I doubt it) to celebrate the day. If you're having trouble getting from January to December—and who isn't—we recommend Mr. Cuppy's method. You certainly won't be any worse off than you are now.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY, G2 for General MacArthur from 1941 to 1951, has turned author (*Shanghai Conspiracy*; Dutton; \$3.75). He tells the story of the German Richard Sorge who became an agent for Soviet Russia—operated from Shanghai in the early 1930s, later concentrated on Tokyo, and was trapped and hanged by the Japanese in 1941 when his espionage ring was smashed. See the review on page 51.—O. C. S.

the story of battles that have been told and retold. The battle of Fredericksburg, the "mud march," the high hopes as the Army crossed the river and plunged into the Wilderness to Chancellorsville, where Joe Hooker lost his nerve, the dreary retreat back to Falmouth, and finally . . . Gettysburg.

Of the retreat back to Falmouth Catton writes: "That retreat had in truth been a dreary affair, and the occasion is not referred to fondly in any memoirs or regimental histories. Yet there had been a different tone to it from that of the bleak marches that had followed earlier defeats. This time, as the tired men came back into camp, the early arrivals turned out to line the roads and watch the rest come in, and the watchers and the marchers called out derisive greetings to each other. . . .

"The army had come of age. It was a professional army now in all but name. . . ."

It was that army that held the field at Gettysburg on the night of 3 July 1863.

There is much more to this book than the superb retelling of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. There are anecdotes, humorous or serious, that make the Army of the Potomac as human and alive as the Army in Korea today. There are savory tidbits of biography: how General Butterfield wrote "Taps"; of Governor Morton, the Hoosier "strong man."

To some of the interpretation a reader may well object. But as a storyteller, Mr. Catton has no contemporary peers in the field of Civil War history.—J. B. S.

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

DOCTORS IN BLUE: The Medical History of the Union Army in the Civil War. By George Worthington Adams. Henry Schuman, Inc. 253 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$4.00.

Doctors in Blue deserves wide reading among today's infantry-artillery soldiers. It is not only a history of the Army's medical field service, but an interesting companion to such works as *The Life of Johnny Reb*, *The Life of Billy Yank*, *The Blue and the Gray*, and others. With a minimum of medical jargon, it describes the conditions under which Billy Yank had to live, suffer and die in this first of the "total" wars, essentially a doughboy's war.

The combination of poor rations, abominable camp conditions, ignorance of personal hygiene, disregard of communal sanitation, lack of evacuation facilities and the current state of medical science was responsible for six million cases of sickness. There were 400,000 wound cases. Enemy action caused a third of the 300,000 Union deaths, disease the rest.

Then as now, the questions in the mind of the doughboy entering battle were: How might I be hurt, and will the doctors keep me whole? As concerns injury, bullets produced 94 per cent of all wounds, artillery fire, mines and grenades 5.5 per cent, sabers and bayonets less than .4 per cent.

As for treatment, here's what the wounded soldier could expect in 1862. Three days after Second Bull Run 3,000

wounded still lay on the battlefield, unfed and unattended (there were no individual first-aid kits, no medical aid men), awaiting evacuation by two- or four-wheeled ambulances controlled by the QMC and driven by its teamsters. After the agonizing ride to a dressing station, hemorrhage was checked and simple bandaging applied. If operation was necessary, you passed a pile of amputated limbs on your way to surgery in an open tent or straw-littered room of a house or barn. Though anesthesia and analgesics were in general use, modern techniques of antiseptics and asepsis were ten years in the future. There was no Red Cross, no blood transfusions. Let an eminent contemporary describe the surgeon who bent over you:

"We operated in old blood-stained and often pus-stained coats, the veterans of a hundred fights . . . with clean hands in the social sense, but they were undisinfected hands. . . . We used undisinfected instruments from undisinfected plush-lined cases, and still worse used marine sponges which had been used in prior pus cases and had been only washed in tap water. If a sponge or an instrument fell on the floor it was washed and squeezed in a basin of tap water and used as if it were clean."

He could have added that the surgeon usually held his scalpel between his teeth, in company with his quid, occasionally wiping it on his clothing. You had to be hardy to survive the subsequent tour in a convalescent camp, with its additional risks of infection.

It wasn't that the doctors in blue were inept. They entered service with professional training superficial by today's standard, used to working alone, poorly paid, inexperienced at keeping medical records, unable to enforce orders, and sometimes even unwanted—"merely tolerated . . . as an unpleasant necessity." The wonder is that they succeeded at all, for practice hadn't even attained the level of what we know as the horse-and-buggy era. As the war went on and the better men found their places as medical directors, the soldier's lot improved. Out of the confusion of 1861 came the civilian Sanitary Commission (forerunner of the modern Red Cross) and such figures as Hammond, who revamped the Department; Tripler, who unravelled the medical chaos in the Army of the Potomac; Letterman, whose ambulance and field service became the model for European twentieth-century armies; Keen, the neurologist; Billings, whose war service was the basis of his later great reputation. The war experience of these men and their colleagues sparked the great achievements of medical science in the last quarter of their century. Also, then as now, combat surgeons worked at the front. The Department claimed the highest casualty rate of staff corps—42 officers killed, 83 wounded, 290 died of disease or accident, 4 perished in POW camps.

Doctors in Blue deserves a high place in Civil War literature, in which booksellers and librarians continue to do a lively business after almost a hundred years. The au-

thor's treatment is an example of what can be done with a subject that could have made mighty dull reading. In fact, his narrative was converted from a doctoral dissertation in history.—N. J. A.

TAC PROBLEMS FOR ARMOR

TACTICAL PROBLEMS FOR ARMOR UNITS. By Colonel Paul A. Disney. Military Service Publishing Company, 1952. 214 Pages; Illustrated; Maps; Index; \$2.50.

Colonel Disney has assembled fifteen tactical problems for armored forces varying in size from tank platoon to combat command. Starting with the tank platoon in attack, he carries the reader through these exercises: reinforced tank company in attack and in exploitation; tank company in attack; reinforced tank battalion in attack; reinforced medium tank company in delaying action and in exploitation; armored infantry platoon in attack; reinforced armored infantry battalion in attack and in defense; combat command in attack and in delaying action; recon platoon in attack; recon company in reconnaissance; recon battalion in reconnaissance, in security, and in combat. The usual formula is followed: situation, requirement, a solution, discussion. The style is simple and clear, and the material can be reworked for classroom use in your own outfit by expanding the text into dialogue and tagging names onto individuals.—N. J. A.

SORGE STORY

SHANGHAI CONSPIRACY. By Major General Charles A. Willoughby. E. P. Dutton & Co. 315 Pages; Illustrated; \$3.75.

This story of Richard Sorge, the Soviet "master spy" executed by the Japanese, could have been a humdinger of a spy story and/or a penetrating analysis of Communist espionage if General Willoughby had been content to let the facts, coldly and analytically presented, rebuke the officials in Washington with whom he differed over the handling of the case.

But instead he put the book together as an attack on his critics and it becomes another rather mediocre scare story about Communist influence in America.

This is too bad, for the Communist threat to America can only be defeated by shining a clear light on it. If General Willoughby had remained an unimpassioned intelligence officer, his story of the Sorge case could have been a classic and a real service to the Western World. Unfortunately, though, it is a disappointing and confusing mess of spy documents, including Sorge's confession written in a Tokyo prison, Japanese and Chinese police reports, and General Willoughby's polemics.—J. B. S.

MILITARY YEARBOOK

BRASSEY'S ANNUAL: The Armed Forces Year-Book, 1951. Edited by Rear Admiral H. G. Thurstield. The Macmillan Company. 469 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$7.00.

Brassey's Annual, now in its sixty-second year, is no longer directed solely at the naval reader, for with the 1950 issue it joined the unification movement. This edition's thirty-one articles are by prominent

British military writers like Fuller, Liddell Hart, Barclay, Cowie, Low and others. They are not reprints from other publications, but were especially written for inclusion in this annual.

Thirteen of the essays consider broad military subjects, among them: Western Defence, Soviet and Western Strategy, The Korean Scene, Commonwealth Co-Operation in Defence, Chinese Armed Forces, The Pattern of Future War, Foreign Navies, Combined (amphibious) Operations, Korea: Some Tactical Lessons, Principal Foreign Armies, Tank Warfare and its Future, Foreign Air Forces.

The remaining articles, of interest only to the British reader, discuss problems of organization and defense as they relate to the Commonwealth's land, sea and air forces.

Brassey's enjoys a solid reputation in military circles all over the world. Its long life—it has survived its European competitors many, many years—proves its reliability.—N. J. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

TOTAL ATOMIC DEFENSE. By Sylvian G. Kindall. Richard R. Smith, Publisher. 224 Pages; \$3.00.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CONTINUATION OF EDUCATION IN THE ARMED FORCES. By W. W. Charters. American Council on Education. 72 Pages; Illustrated; \$5.00.

ROME AND A VILLA. By Eleanor Clark. Doubleday & Company. 315 Pages; Illustrated; \$4.00. A traveller and historian takes a look at Rome.

FOOTLOOSE IN SWITZERLAND. By HORACE SUTTON. Rinehart & Company. 342 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$4.00.

THE IRONY OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Reinhold Niebuhr. Charles Scribner's Sons. 174 Pages; \$2.50.

THE COUNTERFEIT REVOLUTION. By Sidney Lens. The Beacon Press. 272 Pages; Index; \$3.50. What went wrong with the Soviet Revolution.

U. S. ARMY IN WORLD WAR II, THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS: RESPONSIBILITIES, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATIONS. By Chester Wardlow. Office of the Chief of Military History. 454 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$3.25.

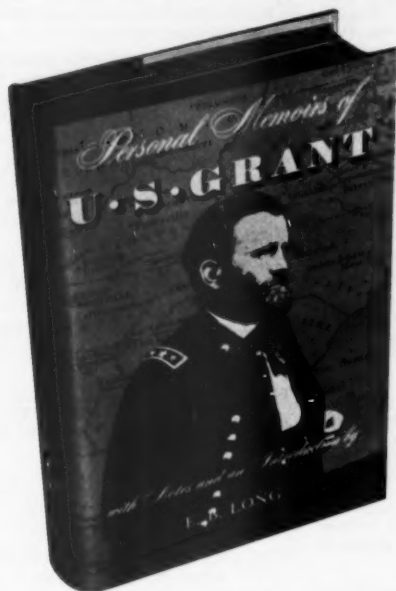
AT THE DEVIL'S BOOTH. By Erwin Lessner. Doubleday & Company, Inc. 630 Pages; \$4.95. A novel from the German side in World War II of the fight against Russia.

THE CASE AGAINST PSYCHOANALYSIS. By Andrew Salter. Henry Holt and Company. 179 Pages; \$2.50.

THE ELLEN KNAUFF STORY. By Ellen Raphael Knauff. W. W. Norton & Company. 265 Pages; Index; \$3.50.

THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION. By John S. Reshetar, Jr. Princeton University Press. 363 Pages; Index; \$5.00.

- HOW TO TALK WITH PEOPLE: A Program for Preventing Troubles that Come When People Talk Together.** By Irving J. Lee. Harper & Brothers. 176 Pages; Index; \$2.50.
- I'LL BE SEEING YOU.** By Henry Barry. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 239 Pages; \$3.00. A blind veteran makes his struggle for a place in life.
- NIGHTMARE: The Experiences of a French Journalist in a Soviet Labor Camp.** By Jean Rounault. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 267 Pages; \$3.50.
- TRIPLE JEOPARDY.** By Rex Stout. The Viking Press. 216 Pages; \$2.50.
- BASIC BIOLOGY OF MAN.** By G. Kasten Tallmadge. Random House. 244 Pages; \$3.00.
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- ASSASSINS AT LARGE.** By Hugo Dewar. The Beacon Press. 203 Pages; \$3.00. How the Communists kill their enemies in countries outside of the Iron Curtain.
- 1951 AIRCRAFT YEARBOOK.** 33d Annual Edition. Edited by Fred Hamlin, Arthur Clawson, Eleanor Thayer and Robert McLaren. Lincoln Press, Inc. 464 Pages; Illustrated; \$6.00.
- U.S.A. CONFIDENTIAL.** By Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer. Crown Publishers. 404 Pages; Index; \$3.50.
- THE MOUNTAINS HAVE NO SHADOW.** By Owen Cameron. Harper & Brothers. 244 Pages; \$2.75.
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- AN ARTIST IN AMERICA.** By Thomas Hart Benton. Twayne Publishers. 400 Pages; Illustrated; \$3.95.
- DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.** By Clark Lee and Richard Henschel. Henry Holt & Company. 370 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$6.00.
- MEN OF WEST POINT: The First 150 Years of the United States Military Academy.** By R. Ernest Dupuy, Colonel, USA, Ret. William Sloane Associates, Inc. 486 Pages; Illustrated; Maps; Index; \$5.00.
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- GREAT SHIPWRECKS AND CAST-AWAYS.** Edited by Charles Neider. Harper & Brothers. 238 Pages; \$3.00.
- JANE'S ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT, 1951-1952.** McGraw-Hill Book Company. 571 Pages; Illustrated; \$22.50.
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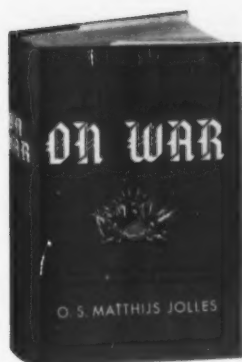
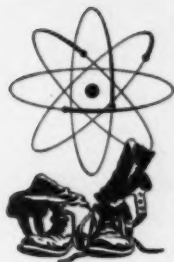
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